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IMPERIAL RULE AID POLITICAL SOCIETY FORMATION DECIDED

Organization Headed by General Abe to Be Formally Inaugurated About May 20

PLATFORM MADE PUBLIC

Declaration Stressing Importance of New National Structure Adopted

A political organization, hope of all interested in the construction of a political structure which would permit the nation to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion was brought about for all practical purposes Thursday afternoon.

It is the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The organization will formally be inaugurated about May 20.

General Nobuyuki Abe, who headed the council which recommended candidates in the April 30 general election, has been recommended for the post of president of the organization.

Final Plan Adopted

Following the second general meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Concentration of the Nation's Political Power held at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi at 2 p.m. on Thursday, at which a final plan for the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was adopted, the platform and the declaration of the new political organization were published.

A translation of the platform follows:

The declaration adopted by the meeting was in substance to the following effect:

"The objective of the War of Greater East Asia, as will be clear from the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain, is to stabilize conditions in East Asia as a means of contributing toward world peace.

"The Empire, in the midst of a world upheaval unequalled in history, is proceeding with the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. The task before the Empire is immense beyond description. The Imperial Forces have scored victories which were a complete surprise to the world. But the way we have to travel before our great mission is fulfilled is long. The need of the moment is to increase the political consciousness of the people and concentrate the nation's political power. By this means we can display the total power of the nation in a manner which will make it possible to achieve the objective of the war.

"The Government held the recent general election in spite of the wartime condition of the country because it desired a fresh, vigorous and strong Diet.

"The results of the election left no doubt about the trend of the sentiment of the people.

Time Is Ripe

"The time is ripe for the exertion of efforts to establish an Imperial rule assistance political structure and perfect a new national structure which would put the country in a position to win a certain final victory in the war. By the Imperial rule assistance Diet is meant a Diet free of partisan strife and where all matters will be discussed from the point of view of the nation.

"This society would assist in the conduct of national affairs by coordinating the political power in the various groups of people in the country.

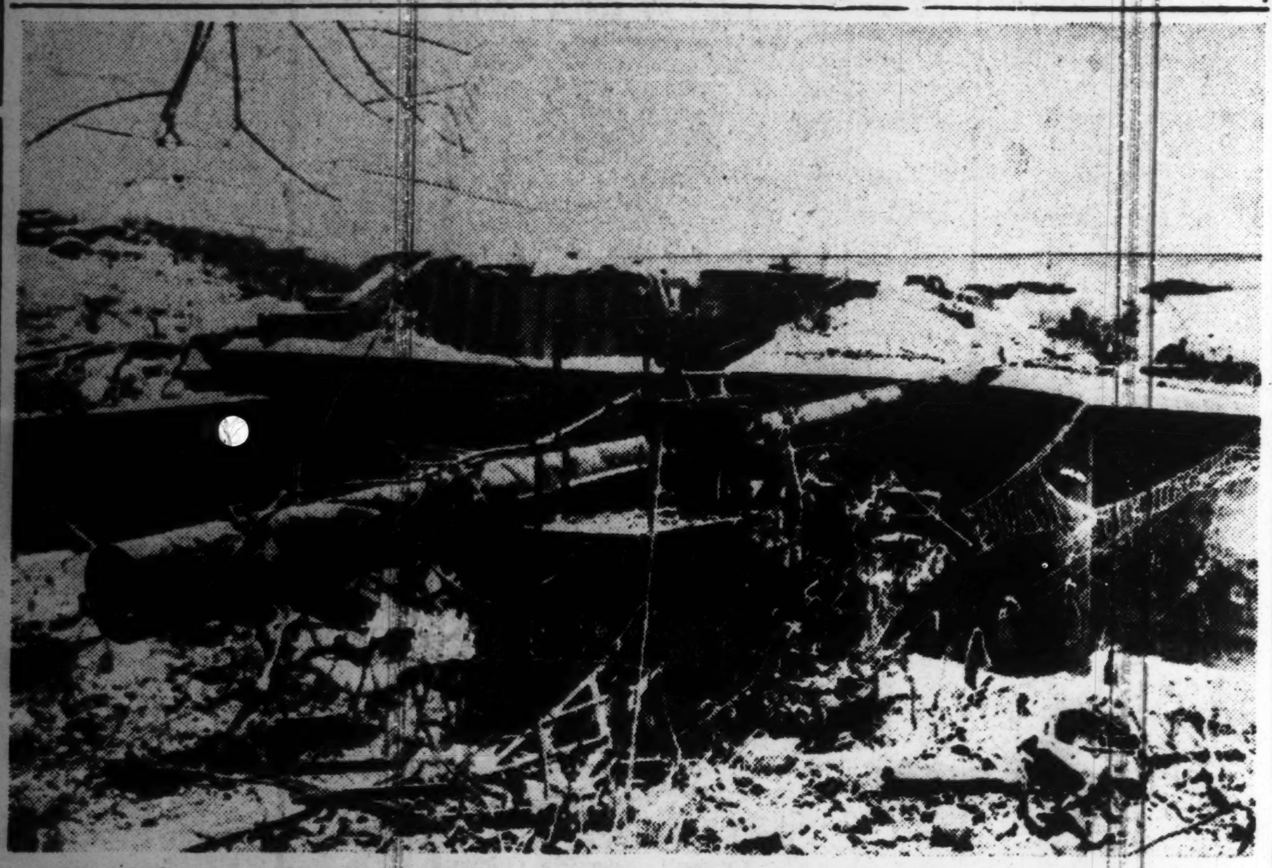
"An Imperial rule assistance political structure must rest on the assistance of the entire nation. This society means to cooperate with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in the achievement of the objectives of the Imperial rule assistance movement which has been under way throughout the country. Tremendous are the responsibilities of the Empire which has to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion, perfect the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and establish the peace of the world. We must deal with the situation confronting our country, constantly bearing in mind the great ideal which inspired the founding of our Empire."

The platform of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is epitomized as follows:

1. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, hereinafter the Association, concentrates national political power on the basis of the national structure, thereby expecting to be steeped in the consummation of War of Greater East Asia.
2. The Association expects the consolidation of an Imperial Rule Assistance Diet in observance of the provisions of the Imperial Constitution.
3. The Association expects to keep in close contact with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, thereby making thoroughgoing the Imperial Rule assistance movement.
4. The Association expects to establish a Greater East Asia Co-

(Continued on Page 2)

Corregidor Batteries Demolished



One of the outstanding factors leading to the speedy occupation of the island fortress of Corregidor on May 7 by the Japanese Forces was the fierce bombing attacks by the Japanese warplanes which silenced the enemy's batteries. Attesting to the accuracy of the Japanese bombing, photo shows one of the demolished batteries on the island. (Censored by War Ministry.)

FATE OF JAPANESE INTERNEES UNKNOWN

Great Concern Felt for Safety Of 1,500 Sent by Dutch To Australia

TERRIBLE TREATMENT SEEN

Chinese Reveals Dastardly Acts Committed by N.E.I. Officials

Great concern is entertained with regard to the fate of more than 1,500 Japanese residents in the East Indies, who were interned by the now overthrown Netherlands East Indies Government shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and who later were sent over to Australia. Nothing has been heard of their safety so far, but, according to a Batavia dispatch to the Asahi, Chinese, who was released from prison by the Japanese authorities, has told how cruelly they were treated at the time of their internment in the East Indies.

Immediately following the outbreak of the War on December 8 last year, the Batavia Government ordered each provincial government to arrest all Japanese residents in Java, Celebes, Sumatra and Boreno and this order was carried out suddenly. The Japanese, the dispatch says, were accommodated in railway godowns at towns where they were residing and later were concentrated at camps at a district in the central part of Java. It was on the night of January 9 that all of them were taken on board a 5,000-ton freighter at Tandjeonpriok, outside Batavia, from where they were sent to Tjilatjap on the southern coast of Java on January 13. There they were strictly examined and then sent to Australia.

Rice Mixed With Pebbles

During this trying experience the dispatch adds, all the Japanese internees were subject to cruel treatment beyond description by the Dutchmen. Scanty meals were given only twice a day. Moreover, the food consisted only of corn and rice served with salt water. The rice they were given was of the lowest quality, being mixed with pebbles and straw. Due to this undernourishment, all the mothers suffered and as a result were not able to feed their babies. The spiritual shock given by the arrest made this situation worse than ever. Time and again, the Dutchmen in charge were petitioned for cow's milk, but only inferior coffee syrup was given. As it was quite certain that such syrup would eventually kill the infants if given them, the mothers made rice porridge out of the rice portioned to them and fed it to their babies. The dispatch further says:

"All the money carried by the Japanese was taken by the Dutch who said that ¥2.50 each week would be refunded but this promise was never fulfilled. Instead, the Dutch paid five sen per capita every day between December 8 and January 13.

Whipped by Watchmen

"When the Japanese were concentrated in their camps in Java, they were carried in the fourth class coaches and, while they were under transportation they had to drink water out of the facets in the toilet rooms. If they uttered a word, they were fettered. They had to remain sitting in utter silence and without movement in the cars. If they tried to stretch their feet, they were

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Vessel Sunk By Enemy Submarine In East China Waters

An undisclosed Japanese vessel carrying persons connected with economical activities in the Japanese-occupied southern regions, convoyed by Japanese warships, sank after being torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the East China Sea on the night of May 8, according to a joint statement made by the War and Navy Ministries Thursday at 6 p.m. The announcement said the vessel was set afire at the instant it was struck by the torpedo. This plus the high seas and the prevailing pitch darkness made rescue work extremely difficult with the result that there were many victims. Those rescued to date number 541. The announcement further stated that in the counterattack that followed on the spot by the Japanese warships, it was almost definite that the enemy submarine was sunk.

VICHY SENDS MEMO ON CARIBBEAN ISSUE

French Announcement Reveals Fresh Demands on Disposal Of West Indies

Domei

VICHY, May 13.—Premier Pierre Laval today handed over to Pinchney Tuck, United States charge d'affaires in France, a note in answer to the notification sent from the United States Government through Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to Washington.

In this connection the Vichy Government today made an announcement to the following effect:

"On May 10, the U.S. Government through Admiral John Hoover, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in Caribbean waters handed over a note containing fresh demands concerning the disposal of the French West Indies to Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner stationed at Martinique Island.

"Such a demand by the United States is a matter of considerable importance to the situation at the French West Indies.

"Premier Pierre Laval has held a series of conversations with Admiral Jean Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, Admiral Gabriel Auphan, Minister of Navy, and Jules Brevie, Minister of Colonies, to discuss the question and he today submitted to the U.S. Government a note of the French Government."

Contents Not Revealed

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Although the contents of the French note to the United States have not yet been divulged, American news agencies report that France will agree that the French aircraft carrier Bearn and the light cruisers Emile Bertin and Jeanne d'Arc should be attached to Martinique Island, where the three French warships are lying at anchor.

However, France will reject the demand that its vessels be delivered to the United States, the American sources added.

Pacific War Body Meets

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—The Pacific War Council met in a 1½-hour conference at the White House today, according to reports from Washington. The meeting reportedly was attended by President Roosevelt.

NEWSWEEK ASSAILS U.S. NAVY SECRETARY

Says One-third of American Transports Been Sunk Since December 8

SITUATION HELD SERIOUS

Magazine Suggests Construction of Schooners for Central, South American Run

Domei

BERLIN, May 15.—The total loss suffered by the United States in transports due to the activities of both Japanese and German submarines during the past five months has reached one-third of the total tonnage of American transports, and all the American dailies and periodicals have begun to take a serious view of the situation, according to a telegram received by the Berliner-Boersen Zeitung from Lisbon.

The American magazine Newsweek launched a severe attack against Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of Navy, who in the past consistently proclaimed that the menace of German and Japanese submarine attacks had passed, according to the dispatch which quoted the magazine as saying:

"The Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox in the past repeatedly

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY, NAVY ISSUE STATEMENT; SCORING FALSE U.S. REPORTS

Planes Which Escaped to China Were All Seized by Japanese

'A PROPAGANDA ATTACK'

Futile Attempt to Disturb Morale Of People Called Amusing

The Army and Navy authorities on Thursday night made public a statement with regard to the air raids of American planes on the Japanese mainland on April 18 and their subsequent investigation. The statement follows:

"Judging from various information, enemy planes which attacked the Japanese mainland on April 18 were of the North American B-25 type and they numbered 10 and odds. They are supposed to have flown from an eastern ocean evidently for purposes of raiding the Keihin District, Nagoya, Kobe and Niigata, flying in formations of twos and threes or singly, and evidently with the intent of producing effects on nerve warfare.

"The United States, it is imagined, has attempted to circulate especially exaggerated news regarding the air raids, thereby trying to pacify the ever mounting outcries in that country against its successively adverse military operations and in an attempt to regain prestige in the eyes of its allies and third countries; particular with the intention of gaining popularity with Chungking, Australia and India. However, it can be well imagined to what extent the United States is worried over its predicament.

"Furthermore, simultaneously with scrutinizing the possibility of raiding the Japanese mainland, the enemy seemed to have attempted to supply airplanes to the Chungking regime, but the miserable failure of this scheme is amply testified by the following facts.

"At least two planes were almost definitely shot down in the vicinity of the Japanese mainland while several others were heavily damaged. Three additional craft were captured in Japanese occupied territories on the Chinese continent and moreover, those which escaped to unoccupied territories and barely managed to land, were immediately destroyed by the Japanese Air Units which lost no time in chasing the fleeing enemy craft.

"One American pilot succeeded in flying one plane into Soviet territory, but this can be looked upon only as a despicable act of attempting to stir up trouble in Japan-Soviet relation, and requires caution.

"If the American authorities hoped to disturb the Japanese people or to forestall the operations of the Imperial Forces on various southern fronts by an air raid on the Japanese mainland, then it is indeed amusing."

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

JAPANESE FLEET STILL INTACT AND POWERFUL, VETERAN AUSTRALIAN NEWSMAN SAYS

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—Forecasting a gloomy outlook, Sir Keith Murdock, an Australian newspaper magnate, said that the Japanese fleet is still intact with plenty of striking power. Warning the United forces against over-confidence which has already caused a series of disasters, Sir Keith said: "Since the American and British public are trusting their leaders, they will be astonished and angry if another chapter is added to the tragic epic of 'too little' and 'too late.'"

AUSTRALIAN ARMY MINISTER SEES MORE SETBACKS

LISBON, May 14.—Predicting a bitter fighting in the Pacific and more reverses for the Allies, Francis M. Forde, Australian Army Minister, said: "The Japanese will make further thrusts and we must be ready to meet their assaults beforehand. The current condition in the country warrants no complacency so that we must realize that there will be more reverses for which we must be prepared."

COAL MINE STRIKE A HEADACHE TO AUSTRALIA

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—It was reported that the Australian Government, in order to cope with a walk-out at the New South Wales coal mines, will invoke its full authority under the National Security Regulations. Prime Minister John Curtin, in warning the miners, said tonight that unless they are back at work by tomorrow, the Government will exercise its full authority in compelling them to do so.

SIR OWEN DIXON HAS NO EASY TASK

LISBON, May 14.—Commenting on the mission of Sir Owen Dixon, new Australian Minister to Washington, the Melbourne Argus today said that he will have a difficult task ahead. The paper said that though Sir Owen is expected to be given a warm-hearted welcome, a genuine sentiment will not dissolve all the difficulties incidental to presenting Australian viewpoints to the smooth and analytical American mind. "To realize the highest degree war efforts, it is inevitable that there should be some difference in opinion—perhaps divergence of interest even among the Allies," the paper added.

Emperor Hears of Gallant Death of Chief Of Air Scouting Corps in Burma Campaign

The gallant death of Captain Tadao Odaira, chief of an air reconnaissance corps, on the Sittang River in Burma on February 22 has been graciously heard by His Majesty the Emperor, according to a communique issued by the War Ministry on Thursday. The communique follows:

"Very brilliant exploits achieved by Captain Tadao Odaira, who had contributed a great deal toward the campaign in Burma as chief of an air reconnaissance corps since the march of the Japanese Forces there and died a gallant death on the Sittang River on February 22, were honored in the form of a citation given to him by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Burma area previously. It is with awe to describe here that His Majesty the Emperor has heard of the brilliant exploits of the late Captain Odaira."

The citation of the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Burma area follows:

"You, Captain Tadao Odaira, chief of an air reconnaissance corps, since the opening of the Burma campaign had been willing to volunteer to fulfil the important mission of reconnoitering the enemy aviation condition in Rangoon and its vicinity and all other airfields in Burma in defiance of atmospheric obstacles and superior enemy fighter planes. You had brought pertinent reports out of your flights, thereby contributing a great deal toward actions of our air forces in their enemy annihilating raids. When the Iida Unit was going to attack Moulemein and to march toward the Sittang River, you as leader of the scouting planes made a nice work of reconnoitering in the face of various difficulties and led the ground unit to make its operations easy. You had really contributed very much to the operation of our Army. It is mentioned specially that on the march of the Iida Unit toward the Sittang River on February 22, you volunteered for scouting purposes in defiance of enemy fighter planes and anti-aircraft fire from the ground, and discovered where the enemy were retreating, thereby facilitating our Army operations. Unfortunately, however, you were shot by enemy bullets and died a gallant death. Your action manifested a keen sense of responsibility from start to finish and a daring spirit of taking up difficult tasks voluntarily, and your action also displayed achievement of your duty with unflinching energy. Your deeds are exceptionally great. It is for this reason that this citation is given."

BRITONS TRY BLUFF TO COVER SETBACKS

Wild Propaganda Issued in Attempt to Regain Public Confidence

BUT PRESS IS CRITICAL

Government Blamed for Lack of Preparation Despite Bitter Lessons

The crushing defeat suffered at the hands of the Imperial Forces on the Burma front has placed Britain in a tight spot, but in order to regain public confidence, the enemy authorities are making various excuses. At the same time, frantic attempts to raid German territory with renewed vigor are being made to raise the people's morale, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reports from Stockholm.

The victory in Burma, closely followed by the brilliant Japanese war results in the Coral Sea, in which two American aircraft carriers and a battleship were sunk and many other vessels were heavily damaged, have greatly impressed the people in Stockholm. The leading newspapers are playing the victories under such head lines as, "the Japanese Have Done It Again."

British Still Silent

Except to deny the sinking of its battleship Warspite, the British Admiralty refuses to reveal any further information other than to mention that it is impossible to state definitely whether or not this biggest naval encounter since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia indicates a Japanese advance to Australia.

Meanwhile, the reporter says, Admiral Harold Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet in European waters, when asked by the press if the Allies' second front will be formed within this year, replied that if necessary, the third and even fourth fronts must be established.

A recent raid on Germany is forming the theme of another bit of British propaganda. All the newspapers in London, the correspondent continues, are playing up a tale of how a two-ton bomb was dropped and are skilfully using it as propaganda material, saying:

"Until recently, the Heinkel airplane manufacturing plant had been advertising for a large number of factory hands, but after the air raid carried out by the Royal Air Force, this ad has been discontinued. This shows vividly how heavy the damage was."

With reference to the Burma front, the scribe says: "The British papers are full with the unfavorable news. The press is unanimous in admitting the British defeat, but excuses are nevertheless being given, the word retreat invariably being used with the word resistance."

Under a head-line, "Lessons in Burma," the Daily Express writes that though no-one had believed from the beginning that the Japanese Forces could be defeated, neither was it believed that the defeat, regardless of what excellent equipment the Japanese had, would come so soon. The paper, he continued, said:

More Excuses Given

"The lightning advance of the Japanese Forces is attributable to none other than the superior arms they possessed. It was a misfortune that we were compelled to face the Japanese Forces before we could fully study the reason for the reverses suffered in the bitter struggle in Malaya.

"It seems that the Japanese are crediting the success in Burma to

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW GUINEA POINTS TAKEN IN 3 WEEKS

Japanese Bluejackets Being Welcomed as Liberators By Native Population

MANOKWARI IS OCCUPIED

Dutch Authorities All Fled With 'Instructions' How to Identify Japanese

Japanese bluejackets took all key points in northwestern New Guinea within three weeks after their first landing at Fak Fak, says a naval dispatch from Manokwari, capital of northwestern New Guinea.

Since their landing at Fak Fak on April 1, Japanese bluejackets effected landings in broad daylight at 11 places in northwestern New Guinea, including Babo, Sorony, Manokwari, Momi, Nabire and Hollandia, the dispatch adds.

At every place, the Japanese parties met with no stiff operation nor did they suffer a single casualty. They were heartily welcomed by the native population as their liberators.

The Japanese bluejackets steadily are extending their operations, the naval dispatch said. Manokwari was captured on April 11 without bloodshed, the dispatch disclosed, adding that the Dutch authorities all fled from the capital but left "instructions regarding the identification of Japanese" placarded at various places.

Distinguishing the Japanese from the natives, the instructions, said, "the Japanese usually have teeth crowned with gold, and wear spectacles. The Japanese are not handsome looking but they all are experts in jiu-jitsu. When questioning them, the Japanese therefore must be made to squat down with their hands bound behind their backs."

JAPANESE ARMY SALVAGING SUNKEN COINS OFF MALAYA

Treasure Worth $1,000,000 Thrown Into Sea for Lack of Better Hiding Place

Domei

SHONAN CITY, May 14.—A million Straits dollars in coins from the bottom of the sea, some 200 meters off the southern coast opposite the old General Post Office, is being retrieved by Malay divers employed by the Japanese military authorities here.

The money was hastily thrown into the sea by the former Straits Settlements Government for lack of a better hiding place upon the rapid advance of the Japanese Forces on the island last February.

As the divers come up with their loads, thousands of Malay kibitzers line the beach to give their wondering comments and surprise the casual passers-by.

41 RESCUED AT CAGAYAN

Japanese and German Now Given Protection

Domei

MALAYBALAY, Mindanao, May 14.—Forty-one Japanese nationals, mostly residents of Cagayan, and one German who had been interned in the barracks of the American-Philippine forces at a point seven kilometers east of Malaybalay were released soon after the Japanese Forces entered the capital city of Bukidon Province at 8 a.m. yesterday.

PRINCE TAKAMATSU IS GOING TO HSINKING TO OFFER GREETINGS

Will Present Felicitations on Empire's 10th Anniversary Of Founding

ANNOUNCEMENT IS ISSUED

Ties Between Two Countries Have Increased by Leaps And Bounds

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of His Majesty the Emperor, is scheduled to leave shortly for Manchoukuo, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Household Department on Thursday.

His Imperial Highness is going to present felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo which falls on this year.

The Imperial Household Department announcement, which was issued at 3 p.m. Thursday, said:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to announce on April 20 that His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu would be sent to express congratulations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo which falls on this year. His Imperial Highness is scheduled to leave for Manchoukuo at an early date."

Many Accompany Prince

Another announcement from the Imperial Household Department gave the names of persons who will accompany His Imperial Highness on his coming trip.

They are Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Director of the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, Count Toshinaga Bojo, Master of Ceremonies, Rear-Admiral Shigeharu Kaneko, Haruo Yoshida, of the Manchurian Affairs Board, Lieutenant-Colonel Sumikatsu Kojima, Takeo Kanda, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Highness, Rokuichiro Yoshijima, of the Imperial Household Department, Takeo Ozawa, of the Foreign Office, and Viscount Takamitsu Kyogoku, Master of Ceremonies.

Relations between Japan and Manchoukuo have increased by leaps and bounds since the system of monarchical rule was adopted by Manchoukuo.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has visited Japan twice.

On the other hand Japanese Princes of the Blood have visited the younger brother country of Manchoukuo.

His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, younger brother of His Majesty the Emperor, as a proxy of His Imperial Majesty, visited Manchoukuo in the third year of the founding of that State on the occasion of the inauguration of a regime of monarchical government.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu visited the Imperial Family of Manchoukuo two years ago on the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

The first visit of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to Japan was in 1935, the year after the inauguration of the Imperial regime in Manchoukuo. It was a return visit to that paid by His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu to Manchoukuo the previous year.

His Majesty the Emperor was at Tokyo Station to meet the Imperial visitor from Manchoukuo.

New Chapter Opened

A new chapter in the history of relations between the Imperial Families of Japan and Manchoukuo opened following the formal meeting between Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, we were told, was very cordial to the Imperial visitor.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo paid his second visit to Japan in June 1940. His Imperial Majesty came to express felicitations on the 2,600th year of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1923.

His Imperial Highness was made Second Lieutenant in 1925, and was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in 1935. In November, 1940 he was promoted to his present rank of Commander.

The Imperial Prince has served on the warships Takao and Fuso.

As an A class student he studied high strategy at the Naval Staff College.

In 1937, His Imperial Highness was appointed a naval staff officer attached to the Imperial Headquarters. He served in this post as a member of the Naval General Staff.

In May, 1940, he saw service at sea in the China Affair as the chief gunner of the warship Hiei.

The Imperial Prince returned in November, 1941 to his old post of

(Continued on Page 2)

HEATED DISCUSSION GRIPS U.S. CONGRESS

Defeats Cause Big Argument As to What Type Ships Should Be Built

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 13.—The American Congress is at present heatedly discussing the problem "battleship or aircraft carrier?" which may probably lead to a movement demanding the restriction or even the cessation of the construction of battleships, reports the New York Times from Washington.

According to the paper, Senator Harry F. Byrd has already expressed the opinion that the construction of aircraft carriers instead of battleships should be put to the foreground. The experiences of the present war have proved the importance of aircraft and the only means of transporting aircraft to a battle scene on the high seas is aircraft carriers. Consequently, such carriers should be constructed with the greatest possible speed, he pointed out.

Senator Byrd furthermore declared that the recognition of the growing importance of the air force should also lead to a reorganization of the respective command in the armed forces in America since the air force was bound to have greater influence hereafter. Moreover, the speaker of the Naval Affairs Committee argued that airplanes with the help of aircraft carriers would be able to establish a bomb barrage a distance of 250 or more miles from their ship, while battleships could achieve this only in a range of 20 miles. Aircraft carriers also offered the best protection for convoys, he said.

Contrary Argument

On the other hand, it is declared in naval circles that on account of the lack of heavy armament, an aircraft carrier could only protect itself by running away while a single enemy bomb that might hit its deck most likely would put the aircraft carrier out of action. Therefore, aircraft carriers were only of little value in naval encounters occurring on the high seas. The opinion was also voiced that no navy possessed sufficient aircraft carriers today. It was pointed out in conclusion that the U.S. had to have battleships as long as other states possessed them although it was claimed that battleships no longer could fight successfully against aircraft operating from land.

ALLIED MILITARY CONFAB WILL BE HELD IN OTTAWA

Seen as Last-Minute Endeavor To Recoup Their Lost Position

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—As a last-minute endeavor to recoup the position of the Allied countries, a military conference of leaders of the Allied air forces will be held soon in Ottawa, according to an Ottawa dispatch received here today.

The report said that the parley will be participated in by representatives of Britain, the United States and the Chungking regime as well as the exiled Governments of Poland, Holland, Norway, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

Commenting on the proposed parley, Charles Graven Power, Canadian Minister of National Defense for Air, was reported to have stated yesterday in the Lower Chamber that the forthcoming conference would discuss the training system of glider pilots in Canada as an important item of its agenda.

CHANDRA BOSE SPEAKS TO PEOPLE OF INDIA

Britain Must Collapse in Order To Give Freedom to 400,000,000

Domei

BERLIN, May 14.—Foretelling "the zero hour is nearing for India," Chandra Bose, former rightist leader of the Indian National Congress Party, in a new message to his people broadcast yesterday from Germany, declared that "the British Empire must collapse in order that 400,000,000 Indians may become free men."

The Tripartite Powers want India to be a free country and give a better future for the Indians, the Indian independence leader said, adding, that British propaganda insinuating alleged tripartite aggressive aims will not deceive anybody.

England's hypocrisy and treason have reached their peak during Sir Stafford Cripp's trip to India, Chandra Bose added.

U.S. SHIP SUNK OFF AFRICA

Navy Reveals Sinking of Merchantman Near Home

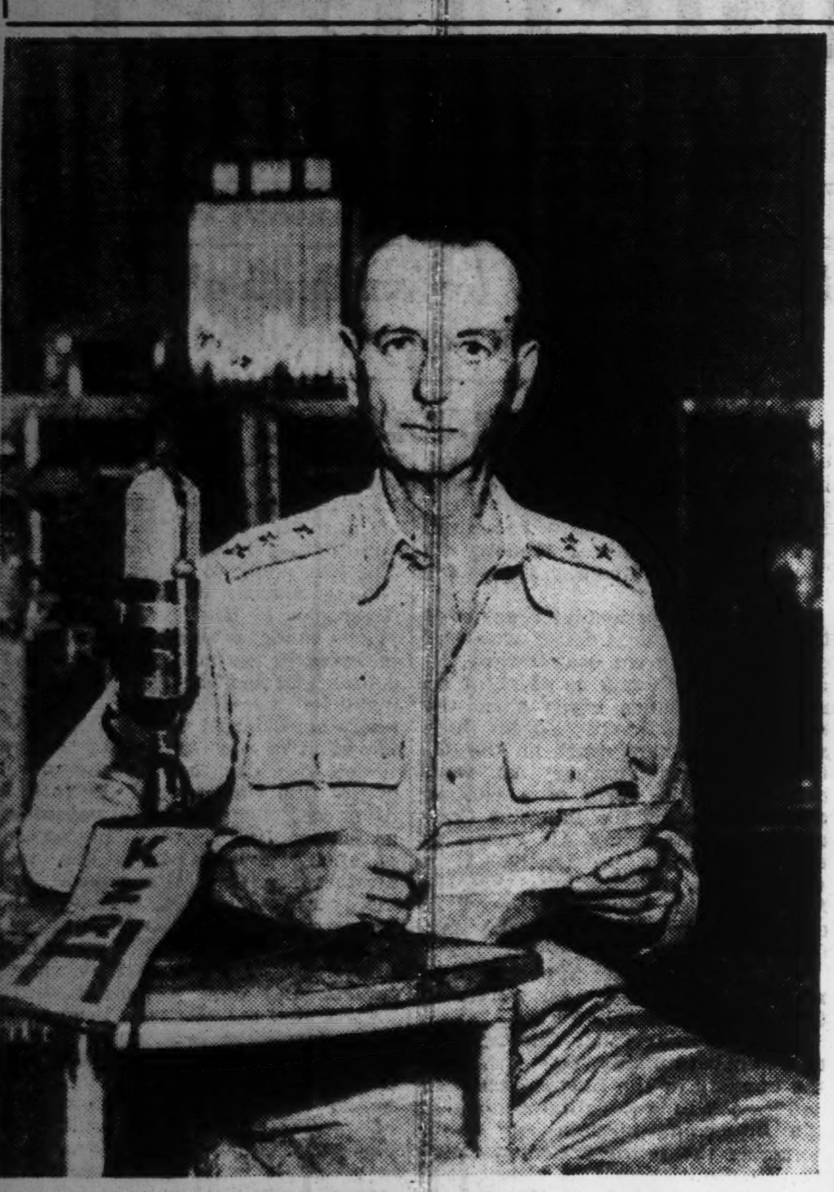
Domei

LISBON, May 13.—The United States Navy Department today announced that an American merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk off the western coast of Africa, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The announcement added another American merchantman was sunk off the eastern coast of the United States.

This is the first time an American vessel was sunk in African waters.

When Wainwright Broadcast



This photo released by the War Ministry shows Lieutenant-General Jonathan W. Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Filipino forces who surrendered at Corregidor, broadcasting from Manila on the night of May 8, ordering all remaining forces under the American flag in the Philippines to surrender at once. (Censored by War Ministry)

Imperial Rule Aid Political Society Formation Decided

(Continued From Page 1)

Prosperity Sphere and construct a new world order.

According to the Association Covenant, the organization has a president, who is to be recommended at its general meeting. Several advisers will be appointed at the instance of the president. The Association has several managers, who assist the president and dispose of the Association's businesses. The managers will be appointed by the president and their term of office is one year. The Association has its own business office. If deemed necessary by the president, the Association may establish other offices.

The Association holds its annual ordinary general meeting, which can be attended by its officials, members who are Diet members, and members nominated by the president. When the Imperial Diet is in session, the Association is able to keep its special office in the Diet. The organization of this special office will be fixed separately. The Association is maintained on the basis of membership fees and monetary contributions.

The members of the House of Representatives are ready to join the new political structure which is in the process of formation.

The major groups of the House have already decided to disband to permit the members to participate in the new political organization.

The Shibazono Club is the first social organization of members of the Lower House to go out of existence to facilitate the consummation of the new political structure.

As the extraordinary session of the Diet draws on, there is increased political activity. The "new" members of the House of Representatives who are expected to cut a figure in the coming Diet session are busy, discussing plans for the coming session.

The "new" members, who are associated with patriotic organizations, met at the Matsumotoro restaurant in Hibiya Thursday morning. The gathering was sponsored by Ryoichi Sasakawa, president of the Kokusui Taishuto, Bin Akao, president of the Kengokukai, Yoshio Imamaki, doctor, and Shunichi Rukuiye, writer.

Various Groups Meet

The various groups of the House of Peers have at their respective meetings thrashed out the question of their attitude toward the new political structure which the 70 civilian leaders of the nation are working to create in response to the desire on the part of the Government to see the nation's political power focussed on the task of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

Judging from present indications the Peers as individuals will participate in the new political structure.

As for the groups of the House of Peers, of which there are five, the Kenkyukai, Koseikai, Dowakai, and Kovu Club, they will be converted into purely social groups following the construction of the new political structure.

The Peers are said to be in agreement on the view that the representatives of the various groups of the Upper House shall form a committee which would see that there is close collaboration between them and the new political structure. The committee would also arrange for the Peers to act as one body in assisting the Government in the Diet.

The Koyu Club, the last group of the House of Peers to deliberate on the projected new political structure, met at party headquarters in Akasaka Thursday morning. Kishichiro Oka made a report on the progress of the work of the Preparatory Society for the Concentration of Rule Aid Political Power.

After a short debate those present approved the idea of supporting the new political structure.

The other groups of Peers, meeting on Tuesday, agreed to line up with the new political structure.

The question of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was the principal matter that came up for discussion at a conference Premier Hideki Tojo held with the Cabinet members concerned from 10 a.m. Thursday.

The four Cabinet directors, that is, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, President of the Planning Board, President of the Board of Information, and Director of the Legislative Bureau, were present at the meeting.

The Premier's conferees were Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Communications Minister Ken Terashima, and Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi.

The deliberations continued for more than an hour.

The conference followed a similar meeting on Wednesday between the Premier and the four Cabinet directors on the one side and the Cabinet members concerned on the other.

Prince Takamatsu Is Going to Hsinking To Offer Greetings

(Continued From Page 1)

naval staff officer attached to the Imperial Headquarters.

As a naval staff officer His Imperial Highness personally laid the plans for the landing operations on Hangchow Bay and Hainan Island in the China Affair.

His Imperial Highness is the holder of the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite for distinguished services rendered in the China Affair last March.

His Imperial Highness has met His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo two or three times previously.

Immediately before the visit of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to Japan in June, 1940, the Imperial Prince went to Manchoukuo and visited the Imperial Family of Manchoukuo. He took occasion to make trips of inspection to various places in Manchoukuo.

The Imperial Prince returned to Japan on June 24, that is, two days before the arrival of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo in Tokyo.

The Imperial Prince met His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo when the latter arrived in Yokohama on June 26.

He attended constantly to His Imperial Majesty during the sovereign's stay in Tokyo.

While the thanks mission of Manchoukuo was in Japan this spring His Imperial Highness invited General Chang Ching-hui, head of the mission, to his mansion.

The Imperial Prince, who has played a large role in the consolidation of relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, displays a great interest in things Manchoukuo in his everyday life.

Hood in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Sir Samuel Hood, secretary of the British Ministry of Information, accompanied by John A. Galville, representative in East Asia of the same Ministry, at noon yesterday arrived at Chungking by air from Calcutta on an inspection tour, according to information received here today.

AMERICAN CRUELTY BITTERLY ATTACKED

Acts Which Cannot Be Condoned, Says Army Press Spokesman in Shanghai

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, May 8.—"Inhuman acts of barbarism which cannot be condoned," was the comment made by Lieutenant M. Matsuda, spokesman for the Army Press Bureau at today's press conference when he told pressmen that several cases of acts of violence on Japanese civilians in the United States have been reported.

Since December 8, 1941 up till the end of March last, 55 cases of violence were reported to have been committed in the State of California, where there is a total population of between 3,000 and 5,000 Japanese civilians, Lieutenant Matsuda said.

Quite recently, in the town of El Centros, in Southern California, five Japanese were killed and many others wounded. The town is famous for its agricultural production. The Japanese community there are old-timers, they were pioneers and early settlers who have helped to develop the land, Lieutenant Matsuda declared. The reported case of violence was committed by Filipinos under the instigation of some Americans, the spokesman said.

Big Stores Damaged

Sometime in March last, in the town of Stockton, Southern California, a large number of Japanese Civilians were severely wounded by rowdies and windows panes and other fixtures of the stores destroyed or wrecked, Lieutenant Matsuda said.

"As far as the Japanese authorities are concerned, they are treating enemy nationals in their custody courteously and with the utmost justice," he added.

"This kind of American violence must be said to be inconsistent with the principles of justice to which the United States had adhered in the past," the spokesman declared. He described the deeds as "inhuman acts of barbarism which cannot be condoned."

In connection with the Madagascar affair, Lieutenant Matsuda pointed out that England seemed to be claiming that she was trying to occupy the island because of the menace of Japanese occupation.

"This is a false excuse, because Japan has no intention of taking the island. The action is inconsistent with the British policy of maintaining the status quo and her anti-invasion policy," he said.

The Japanese military authorities are in full sympathy with the French defenders on the island, and have warm praises for their bravery and gallantry, Lieutenant Matsuda said

Newsweek Assails U.S. Navy Secretary

(Continued From Page 1)

pronounced that the menace of submarine attacks against our transports has passed or will shortly pass, but each time he made such remarks, the scale of the number of American transports sunk by enemy submarines consistently rocketed.

Huge Tonnage Lost

"While the United States is doing everything possible to defend transports against enemy submarine attacks, the Germans have always proved superior to us, with the result that during the past five months since the outbreak of the current war on December 8 the total tonnage of American transports sunk by enemy submarines has already reached one-third of the total amount of tonnage held by the United States prior to the beginning of the war.

"In these circumstances, the war situation in the Atlantic has now arrived at a very serious point for Britain and the United States. Arms and ammunition are piling up at important ports without being able to be shipped out, and as it takes a long time to arm ships, the Washington Government is deeply concerned about the situation, and in order to cope with the present shortage in bottoms the United States shall be compelled to discard one of the important lines in the Atlantic.

"Attaching the greatest importance to the South and Central American shipping lines, the Washington Government had 600 patrol boats constructed, while some of the Washington leaders are attaching greater importance to the transportation of arms and ammunition to Iceland and Northern Eire, as well as to the northern course of aid to Britain and the Soviet Union."

Uneasiness Reflected

Reflecting the sense of uneasiness prevailing in the United States on account of the continued sinking of American transports, the Newsweek suggested the construction of schooners for the Central and South American run for the reason that schooners will not take much time in construction.

Newsweek further said that sailors at a recent meeting relentlessly attacked the measures taken so far by the Government for the protection of seamen. At this meeting, the Newsweek said, it was stated that at present the United States is in need of an additional 70,000 low-class seamen and 15,000 high-class seamen, but for the present only one-half of this number can be filled.

All the shipping companies in the United States are trying hard to get seamen by paying a high rate of premium, the Newsweek added.

REICH TO RETALIATE AGAINST POISON GAS

Britain to Suffer for Consequences If Outlawed Weapon Used in Offensive

DNB

BERLIN, May 13.—The German attitude toward Premier Winston Churchill's provocatory allusion regarding the possibility of a coming poison gas warfare was absolutely clear leaving no doubt as to how Germany would react.

Competent Berlin circles have dealt with this subject from the political and military points of view that not only Premier Churchill but also the British public must have become aware of the consequences of such action.

The fact that not only the British Prime Minister and his clique are fond of the idea of gas warfare but that, generally speaking, gas warfare is regarded "ideal" from the Anglo-American point of view, has been revealed by a number of statements made in newspapers and over the radio.

As early as April 27, the New York Republic published an article written by Colonel Alderwaitt of the United States Army declaring that it was silly not to make use of gas merely because the Americans seemed to live under the impression that they must wage this war like knights in former days. It was ridiculous to believe, asserted this champion of gas warfare, that gas would not be used solely because the Germans had not yet made use of it.

"The most important factor in warfare is that of surprise and dropping of gas bombs from planes would be such a surprise," the Colonel said. "From the fact that all nations for many years had trained their troops in gas warfare, that is, in the use of gas and in the application of precautionary measures, the use of gas is a foregone conclusion and I predict an early gas offensive."

When he inspected the Home Defense Formation, Mr. Churchill had a gas mask ostentatiously hung around his neck. It is believed in Berlin circles that the British Premier is trying by all means to propagate and popularize an eventual gas warfare.

It is emphasized in the meantime in the Wilhelmstrasse that nobody can find out the criminal intention which Mr. Churchill might have in his mind.

With reference to the German attitude, the determination and precaution of Germany against those plans has again been confirmed in Berlin, and it is stressed that in case Mr. Churchill should materialize his plan, the British nation will have to suffer for the consequences.

Britons Try Bluff To Cover Setbacks

(Continued From Page 1)

the superiority of their air force and in this they are correct. Not only were we inferior in the point of equipment, but worse still, the topography and climate in Burma was far from suitable for Englishmen. No matter how efficiently our commanders may be and how brave the soldiers, the consequences we are experiencing today are but natural in view of these handicaps."

On the other hand, the reporter goes on, the Daily Herald said that since the Japanese participation in the present war, Britain, in only about five months, lost Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya and a greater part of Burma, handing the mastery of the Indian Ocean to the Japanese Navy.

The reason, the same paper pointed out, is very simple. Preparations were incomplete and equipment was inferior. Similar to the case of Flanders, the British forces, burning with rage over the inefficiency of air force, had to be always on the retreat. "We are far from satisfied with the country's war preparations," the paper declared.

No wonder, the Nichi Nichi correspondent concludes, the British public were jubilant over the "brave landing" on Madagascar.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Reopening of Russo-Reich Hostilities

NICHI NICHI—With the hardening of the ground after the thawing season, it became possible for the armored car corps and other mechanized units of both the besieging and besieged armies to operate freely in a comprehensive sphere covering some 3,000 kilometers from north to south along the Eastern Front.

Lively activities of the German forces in the vicinity of Leningrad, Crimea, the Caucasus and other sectors indicated the approach of the so-called spring offensive, and in which direction the German forces will concentrate their attack had been the cynosure of the world.

Suddenly, the German High Command issued an announcement on May 13 that the German campaign in the Kertch front has been successfully completed, informing the world that the greatest warfare unprecedented in the history has been reopened along the entire Eastern Front.

The significance of the occupation of Kertch lies in the German preparation for its next operation. Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared that the object of the war with the Soviets is to crush Communism, but before accomplishing this goal, it is necessary to control regions in which rich natural resources are found, but it must be remembered that Russia still retains control over not a small amount of resources, trying desperately to defend the rich Ukranian region.

The German operation currently brought to light must be taken as a prelude to a gigantic offensive which is forthcoming along the entire front. It took only five days for German forces to capture Kertch which vividly shows how confidently the assault was executed. We are waiting for further news of the German movements with keen interest.

Formation of New Political Organization

MIYAKO—The name, by-law, program and manifesto of the new political body to be created for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the establishment of a political structure to assist the imperial Rule, have been officially decided upon at the general meeting of the Preparatory Committee held on Thursday.

By virtue of this decision, the Preparatory Committee has, for the time being, completed the mission entrusted and all that remains to be done is the inaugural general meeting before the new organization is actually created.

However, the main problem is how to operate this organization as it is extremely dangerous to contend that the concentration of political power has been accomplished simply because the necessary number of men have been selected. Consequently, it must be remembered that the responsibilities of the Preparatory Committee, the nucleus of the new political body, is even heavier in future.

In forming a new organization, whatever grievances which the members, whether new or old might have had in the past must be buried to establish a solid and unified body. Dissolutions of various social organizations is a step forward in creating the new political body.

This is the point in which a greatest precautionary measures should be taken in creating the new political structure.

Training of Native Youths

HOCHI—With the achievement of brilliant war results by the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions an urgent need is being felt by the Japanese Government for the study of industry, science and colonial history in keeping with the actual conditions of the regions, now that the problems concerning administration, economic structure as well as guiding of the native residents of the same are awaiting an early solution.

Having almost completed the first-stage operations in these regions, the problems which have to be solved in the first place are those concerning (1) the development of resources, (2) maintenance of peace and order, and (3) the self-supply of the Army stationed there.

In the announcement made by the military authorities some time ago regarding the Government's administrative policy of the Japanese-Occupied Southern Regions, it has been made clear that all the Japanese residents there should assume the leading role in training the natives regarding the principles underlying self-government. The military administrative headquarters of the regions are said to have decided to appropriate 3,000,000 yen recently for the establishment of an institute at Shonan Island. Those slated for enrollment in this institute are graduates of the various colleges in Japan, who are to undergo strict training for two years to become qualified government officials who are eligible to assume the leadership in training the native youths of the regions. The native youths of Burma, Malaya, the East Indies and of the Philippines will be asked to come to the Island where the Institute is established and it will be their duty to influence their compatriots in enlightening themselves and to live up to the ideal for which Japan is prosecuting the current War of Greater East Asia, and the emancipation of the Asiatic races as well as the enlightenment of the youths of these races.

Fate of Japanese Internees Unknown

(Continued From Page 1)

whipped by the watchmen.

"When they attempted to exercise in the concentration camps, they were immediately told that such physical exercise was an antagonistic mass movement.

"But despite all these dastardly acts on the part of the Dutchmen, the Japanese internees lost none of their spirit. Some of the internees happened to read an article of the air raid on Pearl Harbor by Japanese Navy planes printed in a Dutch newspaper, and, when the news was passed around the camp, tears of joy filled the eyes of the prisoners."

Tolstoy's Grandson Arrested

Special

VICHY, May 5.—Jean Tolstoy, grandson of the great Russian writer, has been arrested in Nice on a charge of theft committed in a hotel bedroom, the Vichy police announced today.

CHUNGKING ASKS BRITAIN TO PAY FOR EXPEDITION

Kung Demands Expenses to Cover Sending Forces to Burma Area

Domei

CANTON, May 14.—Greatly disappointed with the wholesale retreat of both British and Chungking forces from Burma before the terrific onslaught of Japanese troops, the Chungking regime has now requested London to pay Chungking all the expenses incurred by the regime in dispatching Chungking forces to Burma, according to information received here.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chungking's Finance Minister, is quoted in the dispatch to have said to the press in cold-blooded terms that it is only right for Britain to bear all the expenses incurred by the dispatch of Chungking forces to Burma and that Britain should comply with this Chungking request in a spirit of cooperation.

According to an official announcement of the Chungking Foreign Office as quoted in the dispatch, the Chungking regime made the request through the British Ambassador to Chungking and a representative of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has reportedly agreed to convey Chungking's request to his home Government.

The Allied Combined War Council in Chungking is also said to have agreed to make the suggestion to London.

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c) Herbststimmung
d) Hoffnung
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b) Morgenstaendchen
c) Pastorale
4. STRAUSS:
a) Der Sterne
b) Ich Schwebe
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d) Goldener Fuelle
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"Samishiki Yoru-no-Uta"
(Four numbers)
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Advance Booking at Play Guide and Nihon Seinenkan.

FOOTBALL 'BIG GAME' SET FOR SATURDAY

Waseda Out to Revenge Three-Year Losing Streak in Tussle With Keio

The "big game" of the Kanto Intercollegiate Football League will be played Saturday afternoon when Waseda and Keio clash in the feature tilt of a double-header at the Korakuen stadium. In the opener of the twin-bill, the defending champion Meiji will face Hosei from 1 p.m.

With both Waseda and Keio undefeated, their encounter is expected to develop into a slam-bang battle that should provide football followers an exciting afternoon.

While both elevens have engaged in but one game this season, they are already hailed as powerful, mostly on the basis of their sizzling victories in their initial triumphs. And as traditional rivals their battles have always produced outstanding football, regardless of past records.

This season Waseda crushed Rikkyo 37-6 while Keio, with an equal display of power downed Hosei 22 to 0. Since then both teams have worked for Saturday's game and it is a certain that the elevens will shoot the works.

Fujioka Sees Victory

It is reported that from Coach Fujioka down to the last player, Waseda believes this is their year. They have the manpower and spirit and they definitely remember that they have been repulsed by Keio for three straight years.

In 1939 with an undefeated team heading for the championship, Waseda was held to a humiliating 0 to 0 tie by a mediocre Keio. In 1940 it was 13 to 6 with Keio remaining undefeated to cop the crown. Last year Keio again humbled Waseda scoring a convincing 7 to 0 victory.

Thus Waseda will be out gunning to break a three-year losing streak and Keio, with equal determination will be out to keep their charm over Waseda.

Waseda will depend upon their crushing power for victory. Their backs, spearheaded by Narumi at fullback, is expected to test the veteran Keio line fully. Hamada, the left-half, who ran wild against Rikkyo scoring three touchdowns is Waseda's best bet in the open. Nakamura who holds down the blocking post can also throw the ball around with the best of them. The fourth member of this versatile quartet is Yoshino, who will start at quarter.

Keio's backfield is short in replacements. They likely will interchange six men in the four spots. Captain Matsuo, who many call the steadiest back in Keio's history, will remain at quarterback. Nakano, a three-year workhorse and the fastest runner will start at left half. Todo, a triple threat who looked well against Hosei is relief for Nakano. At the blocking post will be another veteran, Miyoshi, who can be relieved by Miyakoshi. At full will be Okada. Keio from this array lack a consistent kicker, which may prove their doom.

Battle Line Terrific

The battle of the line should be terrific. Waseda can start with the following big men. At the wings Umeda and Kataoka, tackles, Kageyama and Kagami. Guards Fukujin and Uchima and at center, Tanaka.

The effectiveness of Keio's attack will depend on the line which has Tanaka and Tokunaga at the tackles, Tsujita and Yoshida at the guards and Okada, center.

While both teams are primarily expected to depend on their running attack for victory, the tussle may develop into an aerial circus. Waseda well recalls that one pass beat them last year. Last fall, with both teams scoreless and well into the second half, Keio connected with a 35-yarder deep in Waseda territory, which directly brought about Keio's game winning touchdown.

On Saturday should Waseda's attack over the ground meet a stubborn Keio line they can depend on the bullet throws of Narumi or on the accurate heaves of Nakamura. Keio, on the other hand has outstanding pass-snaggers in Tanaka and Tokunaga, ends, and Matsuo, quarterback.

With odds and favorites all thrown for losses in these traditional clashes, the fans are assured that the game will be a thriller which may prove the standout tilt of the season.

In the preliminary game between Meiji and Hosei, the gridsters from Surugadai are expected to run roughshod over the undermanned Hosei eleven.

Defeated in both starts this season, Hosei can little hope to withstand the power of Meiji. While Meiji in their only game sneaked a 13 to 7 victory over Nichidai, they nevertheless are expected to prove too speedy and too well-advanced for Hosei. In the line and backfield, Meiji is rated a big edge.

The probable starting line-up:

Waseda		Keio
Umeda	LE	Tanaka
Kageyama	LT	Tanifuchi
Fukujin	LG	Tsujita
Tanaka	C	Okada
Uchima	RG	Yoshida
Kagami	RT	Sato
Kataoka	RE	Tokunaga
Yoshino	QB	Matsuo
Hamada	LH	Nakano
Nakamura	RH	Miyoshi
Narumi	FB	B. Okada

Chile to Mark Ships

Special

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—The Chile Ministry of National Defense has officially informed the diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and Britain that in future all Chilean merchantmen will be distinctly marked so that these ships may easily be recognized as Chilean vessels.

Imperial Navy's Special Landing Party in Surabaya

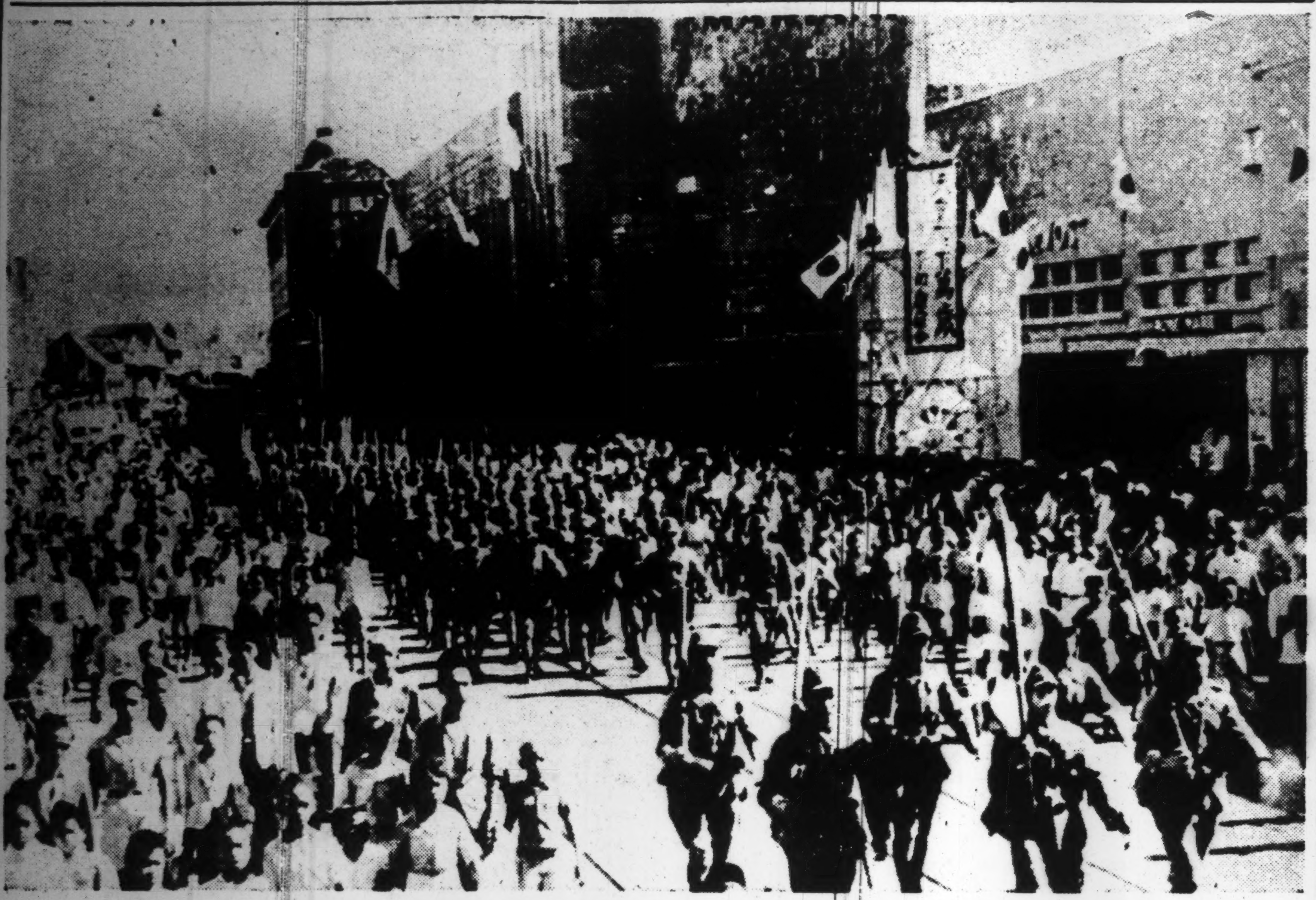

Photo shows crack units of the Imperial Navy's Special Landing Party parading through the streets of Surabaya, former Dutch naval base in Java, as native residents look on, impressed with the might of Japan's armed forces. Photo censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571.

TWO YOUNG PIANISTS WIN PUBLIC SUPPORT

Miss Hara and Miss Kusama Triumph in Recent Recital at Hibiya

Two eminent female pianists of the younger generation in Japan were made the target of enthusiastic applause from large audiences at the Hibiya Public Hall, at two concerts given last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, respectively: Miss Chieko Hara, and Miss Kazuko Kusama.

Tuesday's program co-starred Miss Hara in a performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Piano Concerto, together with Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano of world-wide "Madam Butterfly" fame, in performances of Italian songs and airs. It was a concert played by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under Professer August Junker and sponsored by the Sumeru Musical Institute in commemoration of the Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition which is to be opened at Ueno on a large scale in the course of next summer.

Improvement over a recent presentation of the same work, on the side of both the pianist and the orchestra, and better coordination marked the playing of the Beethoven Concerto. Exterior polish and elegance of movements more and more appears as the foremost feature in the playing of Miss Hara, who is being hailed by a large following as an outstanding exponent of French musical training in this country.

By far the most interesting part of the concert was the appearance of Madam Tamaki Miura, whose sincere artistic interpretations and extremely skilful use of her vocal facilities could serve as an example for many a younger singer. "Riterna Vincitor," from Verdi's opera, Aida, provided a brilliant dramatic opening for her short program. But her great popularity celebrated its highest triumph after her singing of the ever popular Neapolitan chant, "Santa Lucia."

The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, which gave efficient support to the singer, opened the concert with Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla" Overture, which was well played under Professor Junker's experienced direction.

Miss Kusama, who enthralled a capacity crowd on Wednesday evening, is, like Miss Hara, a leading Japanese representative of the French school. In her meteoric rise she has now reached the point of popularity at which her future career may appear assured regardless of her further musical development. She has become an idol for countless fans in particular among the intelligentsia.

Two German classical works of great musical pretention, Bach's Partita in A major, and Beethoven's last Piano Sonata in C minor, formed the first part of Miss Kusama's program.

Stylish renditions marked Miss Kusama's playing of the all-French selections in the second part of her recital, including Three Images, by Debussy; Nocturene No. 7, and Two Impromptus, by Faure; and two selections from "Miroirs," by Maurice Ravel. Showing much competence and familiarity with the various styles of French music, Miss Kusama scored a particular hit with her last number, Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso," Persistent applause brought forth a Chopin Prelude as an encore.

Young Violinists Presented

While it is generally recognized that young Japanese musicians have attained their best results in the field of piano playing, the enjoyable progress which has in recent years been made in the field of violin music was demonstrated at a concert presenting the foremost pupils of Professor Willy Frey of the Tokyo Academy of Music, last Saturday, at the Peers Club. Much young talent was heard in the first part of the program, which was made up of works by Vivaldi, Mozart, Beethoven, Bruch, Bach, and Veracini.

Accomplished violinists of great technical and musical facilities were seen in Yasujiro Kitagawa, who was presented in a Sonata by Nardini, and Gakujun Bun, who offered Saint-Saens' Concerto in B minor.

A string orchestra made up of Professor Frey's pupils, playing Mozart's Serenade in D major under the teacher's baton, brought the musicale to a most enjoyable conclusion.

Navy Publishes Epic Document Recording Victories Gained During 6 Months of War

A 245-page document preserving the brilliant record achieved by the invincible Imperial Japanese Navy and naval air arm in engagements during the six months since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, planned by the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has now been completed with action pictures taken at the scene of battles, according to the Chugai Shogyo, reports Domei.

Entitled "The Imperial Japanese Navy and the War of Greater East Asia," the historic monument to the exploits of the Japanese Navy is graced on the front page by the Imperial Rescript on the Declaration of War.

Articles written by Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, and Captain Hideo Hiraide, chief of the Navy Press Section, are printed in the volume.

The Special Attack Flotilla's night raid painting by artist Tsuguji Fujita, and the impression of the Naval Battle of the Malay Straits painted by the artist, Ken Matsuzoe, together with many pictures of battle scenes give vivid aid in following the accounts of the naval battles also published in the record.

A hundred and fifty thousand copies are to be printed and issues of the epic achievement of the Japanese Navy will be distributed to Government offices and national schools.

LABOR FRONT FOR DUTCH ANNOUNCED BY INQUART

Europe's Fight Is Against Capitalism and Bolshevism, Says Reich Leader

Special

THE HAGUE, May 5.—Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich Commissar for the occupied Dutch territories, announced today the formation of a Netherlands Labor Front.

The Commissar pointed out that the welfare of the Dutch population was inseparably interwoven with the fate of the European Continent and that the Dutch people, therefore, should realize that the present war is not a conflict between some European nations but is Europe's fight for its existence against the destructive forces of capitalism and bolshevism.

Replying to this statement, Woundenberg, newly-appointed leader of the Dutch Labor Front promised the Reich Commissar his readiness for loyal collaboration.

HAVANA BUTCHERS STRIKE

Protest Against Government's Fixed Prices—Looting Begins

Special

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—All butchers in Havana went on strike yesterday in protest against the maximum prices of meat fixed by the Government, according to a Havana report reaching here. The butchers have arranged protest meetings against the Government's drastic price control measures.

The Havana report adds that several closed shops have been looted already and that clashes have occurred between the police and shoppers.

VICE-MINISTERS INFORMED OF CHOSENESE ATTITUDE

Recent Decision to Apply Conscription System Hailed Unreservedly

The latest Government announcement regarding the Cabinet's decision to enforce the military conscription system in Chosen from 1944 has been hailed unreservedly by the Chosenese, Tetsuzo Ueba, Overseas Vice-Minister, and Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, reported at Wednesday's regular conference of Vice-Ministers.

They added that they were exceedingly impressed with the seething patriotism evinced in numerous letters of gratitude and letters written in blood being sent to the Overseas Ministry and also the Board of Information.

The regular Vice-Ministers' conference was held for one hour from 8 a.m. Wednesday at the official residence of the Premier.

SIX SWEDES JOIN FINNS

Leave Swedish Army, Navy to Fight Against Bolshevism

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—A group of six officers have left the Swedish Army and Navy in order to join the Finnish Army in its fight against Bolshevism. Two of them will be placed in the Swedish volunteer corps while the remaining four will join Finnish formations.

One of the six officers was formerly Swedish Naval Attache in Helsinki.

JAPANESE CRUSHING HOPEI ENEMY UNITS

Mopping-Up of Communist Remnants Going on With Aid Of Army Bombers

Domei

CENTRAL HOPEI FRONT, May 13.—In a fierce battle fought this morning against the Chinese Communist troops under the command of Lu Cheng-tsao in Hopei Province, Japanese Forces captured many prisoners, including one regimental commander.

Meantime, the Japanese troops, in close cooperation with Army bombers, are now carrying out fierce fighting against the Communist forces at various points in Central Hopei, it is reported.

Japanese Drive Steady

Domei

CENTRAL HOPEI FRONT, May 14.—The Japanese Forces which had launched mopping-up operations against Communist troops this morning are steadily advancing in the central Hopei plain, routing the enemy at various places.

Attacked and routed by the Saeki, Kiba and Fuchikami units, the enemy left behind 193 dead, while the Japanese captured 2,088 prisoners and arms and munitions, including six trench-mortars, 171 rifles, 150 hand-grenades.

Thai Mission in Nara

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, head of the visiting Thai Congratulation Mission, and 13 other members, left Kyoto Thursday for Nara.

Cuban Official Arrested

Special

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—The chief of a Cuban concentration camp for foreigners on the island of Pines has been arrested for embezzlement, it is reported from Havana.

SOLDIERS OF JAPAN REVERE THEIR ARMS

Weapons Credited With Having Souls, Says Colonel Ito Of Army Academy

"The supreme fighting power of the Japanese Forces is partly attributable to the traditional conception of the soldiers who consider their weapons to be animate objects and respect them as the souls of Samurai," commented Colonel Ito, who is on the teaching staff of the Army Academy in Kanagawa Prefecture, reports the Yomiuri.

"The development of modern science has leveled the standards of arms of various countries. The Japanese Forces, however, are astoundingly superior in their fighting power in comparison with the armies and navies of other countries. What, then, is the cause of this remarkable difference?

Life in Arms

"According to the Western conception, arms are inanimate objects, while the Japanese soldiers firmly believe that they are 'animate.' The Japanese sword-smiths of yore considered their smithies sacred places and devoted heart and soul to make supreme 'katana.' Thus it was generally believed that the soul of the swordsmith was transferred to his production.

"This belief is still alive in Japan today. The soldiers of the Japanese Army firmly believe that their arms are animate, and fight in consonance with their users. For them, arms are their protectors or even their souls.

"It is recorded that an engineer, who was severely wounded in a certain battle in the North China Campaign, asked his comrades to wrap his rifle with his towel, so that it might not be damaged, or that the Imperial Insignia on it would not be soiled with the blood.

"Moreover, it is still fresh in our memory that a superior private named Yasuichi Ogawa, who wandered in the battlefield of the Bataan Peninsula for 10 days subsisting on 10 grains of rice contained in his amulet-case, when shot down by enemy bullets, cried to himself, 'Never let go the rifle.' He was relieved and overjoyed when he found his rifle still nestling in his hands after a night's unconsciousness.

"These stories, though they might seem trivial, most eloquently show that the Japanese soldiers consider their arms no less precious than their own souls.

British Conduct Disgraceful

"On the other hand, the British and American soldiers do not value their arms. The story of the 'Four British Scouts' related by Sergeant Masao Tamai, a member of the Army Press Section, tells how those British scouts threw their steel helmets and rifles into a pond merely to save their own lives. Sergeant Tamai said in his article that he could not help feeling indignant at those British soldiers who did not seem to regret their disgraceful conduct.

"These two different stories explain more clearly than anything else the reason for the overwhelming victories of the Japanese in every battle and of the successive defeats on the side of the Allies. I am struck with deep emotion when I think how great the two different conceptions toward arms reflect upon the fighting power.

"In the Arms Academy, emphasis is laid on the spiritual education of the students. The visitors to the academy will see the students paying respect to the Shrine erected in the grounds of the school. On rainy days, they will see the young students walk in the grounds covering the important parts of their rifles, with other arms under the cover of their uniforms."

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WOOD BLOCK PRINTS

Prof. Yone Noguchi

Learned students of Japanese color-prints will be interested to know how prints of nature first lifted their small heads like aliens in the surprising growth of "genre" art, and how, finally, in the worthy hands of Hokusai and Hiroshige, they began to defy the general assumption that Ukiyo-e art consisted of "pictures of the floating world."

When those print masters of the last period realized the value of nature in the print, the original conception of Ukiyo-e was contradicted and rejected. On the other hand, however, this revolutionary conduct may be excused if you interpret Ukiyo-e as a synonym for "brocade pictures" (Nishiki-e) in general. At any rate, nature's entrance into print marked a new epoch in the printing world of Japan.

It is interesting to see that Moronobu, the very forefather of printed pictures, the sensual painter of debauchery and love, touched for a moment the landscape of a sunny coast in "Tokaido Bunken Ezu" (The Tokaido Stations Illustrated), 1690, and preceded Hiroshige's Tokaido series by 150 years.

Uki-e or Perspective Print

The interest of the Ukiyo-e print, a bird's-eye view after the Western fashion, by Masanobu and Shigenaga of the middle eighteenth century, in connection with the landscapes of a later time, centers in perspective. Most of them dwell not on an outdoor scene but on the interior of a big house, like those in the licensed quarter of Shin Yoshiwara or on theatres. Whether it is a crude imitation of the Hollandish engravings which drifted into the country after 1720, when the embargo on foreign books was removed, or of Chinese painting with a Western affectation which appeared in the latter half of the seventeenth century, a perspective-print (Uki-e) is interesting psychologically because it suggests how very new a logical perception was at a time when people clung to a fantastic absence of all logic.

When the youthful inspiration of Okyo, the future master of realistic art in autographic painting, was spent during the period of Meiwa (1764-1771) in imitating perspective views, Western or Chinese, for "pictures seen through a peep-box," Megane-e, the artistic appetite of the Edo people in general toward exoticism must have been great. How popular this peep-box was can be proved by one of Harunobu's prints in the Mutagawa series, in which two girls are seen enjoying it.

It seems certain that Western invasion direct from Holland, or indirectly through China, must have been more active in those days than now we imagine it to have been. Toyoharu, the legitimate successor of Masanobu and Shigenaga in the Uki-e prints, inherited the ground Okyo had cultivated, and produced many prints of Western landscape in direct imitation, or through free and spontaneous imagination.

Among these are a scene of Venice with gondolas afloat, and one of a cathedral—perhaps in Amsterdam. But with numerous views of Edo and Kyoto, and of theater scenes, ancient battles or hunting, the naturalisation of this Western technique was assured by Toyoharu.

Copper-Plate Engravings

It seems that Kokan's infancy as the bogus maker of Harunobu's prints is well atoned for by his copper-plate engravings, which became inspirations or models for Hokusai's work at the end of the eighteenth century. In "Ushi-ga-Fuchi of Kudan," "Fuji seen underneath Takashi (High Bridge)," "Great Wave at Honmoku off Kanagawa," "Benten Shrine at Haneda," and other interesting landscape-prints, Hokusai's characteristic exoticism is expressed restlessly, as is natural at a time of experiment and transition.

According to his "Chats on Western Art" (Seiyo Gadan), Kokan began his steel engravings in September, 1783. Although he traveled to Nagasaki (then the only place where foreign commerce was permitted by the authorities), from Edo, his native city, in 1778, Kokan returned home in the following year with foreign books on art, because he could not find a foreigner there to teach him the Western technique direct.

I do not know whether Kokan was the Leonardo da Vinci of Japan, but it is not exaggeration to say that, as an enthusiastic student of Western sciences, and as a propagator of the materialism of the empiric school, he was the legitimate child of a time when the chaotic curiosity of the people was extraordinary.

Before he gave up engraving for oil-painting, it is said that Kokan taught his technique in engraving to Denzen. Denzen's artistic fluency, as is seen from the number of his extant works, qualified him as an excellent expounder of Kokan's method in engraving, although he was by no means an artist of undisputed originality.

Hokusai's Pupils

Hokusai has an imitator in Shinsai, one of his pupils,—particularly in the artistic idiom already mentioned, "Ushi-ga-Fuchi of Kudan," and others. In some of the Edo views Shinsai also followed his master with such success that a careless judge sometimes mistakes his work for that of Hokusai.

There is also Hokuju, another pupil of Hokusai, who, like Shinsai, found his first inspiration in the master's foreign manner and Westernized mental attitude, and continued in it faithfully, even when Hokusai underwent a striking metamorphosis in the glory of "Thirty-six Views of Fuji," 1833.

Landscape Art

Now, the master left all the poor walkers behind, and alone climbed to the peak of creation. It is by Hokusai's magic hand that Western characteristics of landscape art, for which artists in the past had sought with passion and curiosity, now became fused into a new synthesis.

When the organic coherency of landscape art was accomplished by Hokusai, people at once stopped talking about the Uki-e prints or steel engravings of perspective views, which had alternately pleased and bewildered them during the previous 50 years.

But who is to blame if appetites grow jaded with eating and craving something new? People who had been highly exhilarated by Hokusai's fire or novelty in shapes and colors, with which he interpreted the drama of mountain and water, now wished to settle down to twilight for a moment, indeed to the wonderful moment when nature's passion suddenly subsides.

Hiroshige Comes to Fore

When Hokusai gave his place to Hiroshige, who was thirty-seven years his junior, the attitude of the people toward his series of Tokaido landscapes in 1834 was enthusiastic.

Fully acclaimed with cheers and applause, Hiroshige extinguished the temporary light of Eisen's landscapes; and Kuniyoshi was wise enough to retire into warrior pictures, where he extended his stout arm in artistic bravery, finding that to contend with Hiroshige in the wrestling-ring of landscape art was at best nothing but a waste of time.

Indeed, Hiroshige's entrance into the actual field marked the climax and the conclusion of landscape art of old Japan in print. Not only the landscapes of the popular school, but also Nishiki-e prints in general, ended with Hiroshige's death, leaving in one's mind the memory of a seven-colored rainbow which had risen from a wooden block to respond to artist's delicate breath.

With a new age in Japan lighting the horizon, it is said that, like Shelley's guitar without Jane, woodblocks, once so eloquent and responsive, became suddenly mute. Alas, one more fairyland of art is lost! Where are the artists whose magic touch can turn a block of wood into a violin of most delicate tone! Where is the amorous whisper of life in nature which they taught prints to speak?

Since the Nishiki-e prints of Japan were originally a sensual chronicle of the manners and customs of the time, the landscape artists, Hokusai, Hiroshige and others, were certainly rebels or traitors. It is a sad irony that the arch-traitor, Hiroshige, rang the knell for the passing of prints.

But I am happy to think that flowers, moon and snow, real in Japan, are equally real flowers, moon and snow in the West. Therefore, the work of Hiroshige, true in Japan, must be equally true, even at the center of the Western world, in England or France.

I am sure that among the mountains and rivers of any Western country our Hiroshige will be found, hidden under the surface. Again, I am sure that as we are in a sense all Hiroshiges, even in the West there must be many people who would be pleased to identify themselves with this artist. A time may come when the other Ukiyo-e artists will be forgotten in the West; but Hiroshige's name, surely, will be as lasting as nature.

Suggestive Art

Whenever I dwell on a Western landscape painting as the product of its environment, but lacking in a certain abstraction, and in the quintessence of art, Hiroshige's work comes to my mind by way of contrast, for in it the individual aspect of nature is suddenly seen isolated from the entire.

His art is a thing that appeals to an artistic person in a moment of rare but sweet union with nature. In another essay I said: "It is my opinion that a true landscape artist should see a natural phenomenon at a striking moment when, being isolated, it flatly refuses to move and act in uniformity with other phenomena. Hiroshige's famous pictures, without exception, transmit and convey those rare phases which nature reveals in her blessed isolation. Following a cardinal principle of architecture, viz. concentration, Hiroshige discarded offhand all the extraneous details which are apt to blur or weaken the central theme. His handling of this secret is marvellous, although I know that it belongs not alone to Hiroshige in the world of Oriental art. At any rate, he is extremely suggestive at his best.

"Western landscape art, whether it is better or worse than the photograph, usually attempts to imitate nature or to make a copy; therefore the artist may become a soft-voiced servant to nature, but not a real lover who truly understands her inner soul, as Hiroshige does. A good landscape artist of the West might become a theoriser of pigments, or something of a metaphysician with his paint brush, or aeulogist of pigment-poems. But since he is often bound by common circumspect knowledge and seldom escapes from his old habit of expressing some meaning or purpose, it is natural that he should fail to create a poetical landscape where real life is nothing but suggestion. Enter into nature, I should say, and forget! Again, depict nature and forget it!"

Any suggestive art should have its own idiom of expression at once vivid and simple. I should say that every picture I see of Hiroshige at his best, seems to be new and impressive, and that the last one is always so surprising as to leave my mind incapable for the time being of an apprehension of his others. It is certain that one picture of his is quite enough, just as one picture of any other great artist of the world is enough for us. That is proof of Hiroshige's greatness.

Realistic Expression Important

Am I to be blamed as a vague critic, if I say that any artist, whether he be idealist or realist, is good when he is true to himself? It is true, I believe, that even a seemingly realistic work, when it is rightly executed, is always subjective; and a good picture, although superficially it may appear idealistic, is always a work that does not forget the importance of realistic expression.

Hiroshige may be called a realist or an objective artist, since the artistic mood is slowly but steadily led to trees, rivers and mountains through his expression of the relation between nature and men. But who can declare that he has followed nature only superficially? It is obvious that the realistic elements of his art rendered a most important service in bringing out distinctly that indefinable quality which is often called atmosphere or pictorial personality. I think, therefore, that Hiroshige is more truly an idealist or subjective artist.

After all, Hiroshige's work, in so far as it concerns itself with landscapes and other natural subjects, is an affirmation of our old conception of art, although in most cases he recognized nature in union with humanity and found it richer among the lower classes. Unlike the masters of "mountains and rivers" in the autographic painting of Japan, who praised nature for its own sake, Hiroshige humanized it and made it speak our human tongue.

Time Sense of Perspective

I should like to know where there is any art equal to that of Hiroshige; like a living thing, nature to him, to use Whistler's classic remark, is "creeping up a bit" with a special movement, and yet conforms to Hiroshige's idiom. Once, many years ago, when I awoke to a sudden enthusiasm for Hiroshige, I began a little essay with the following words:

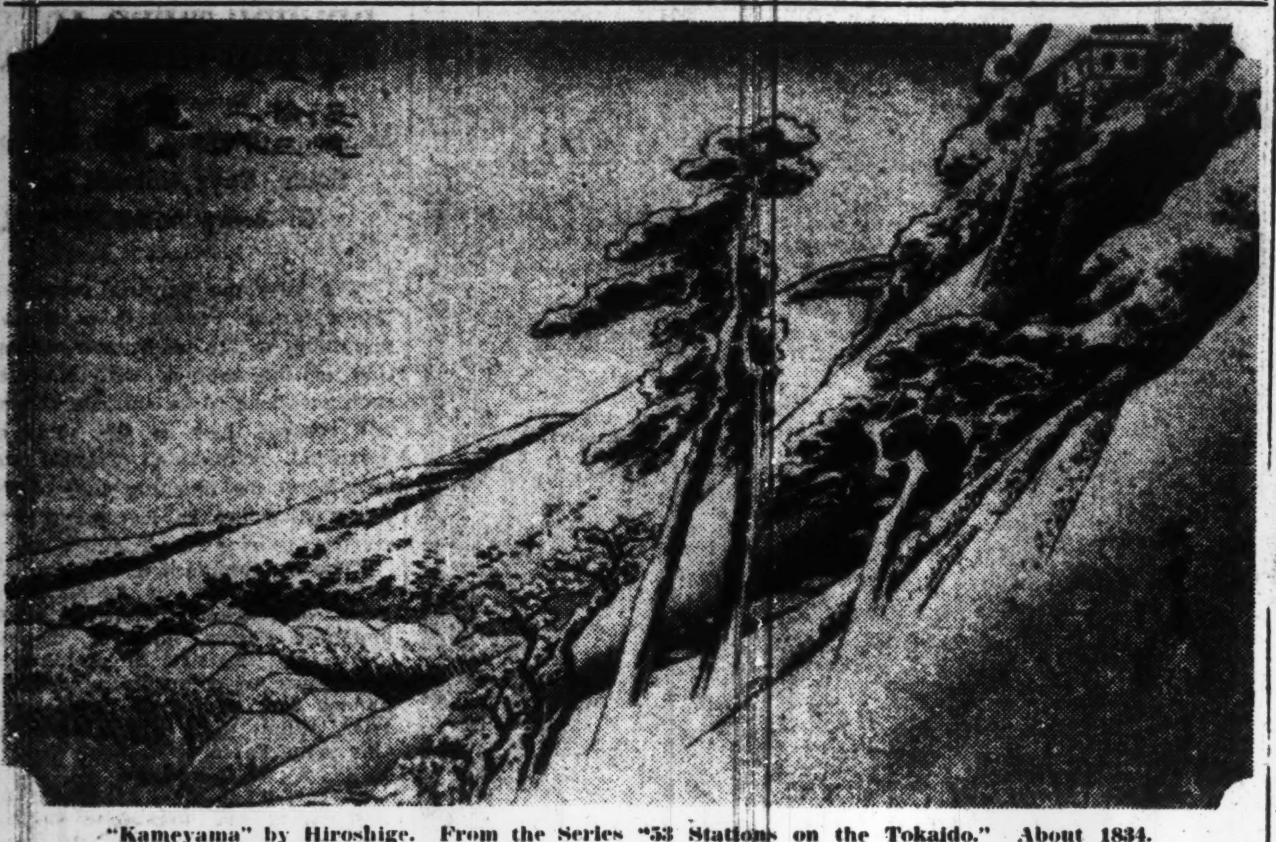
"In the late afternoon of a day in April, some 14 or 15 years ago, when greatly troubled by modern life in the West and eager to gain a true sense of perspective toward nature, I glided down the flower-reflecting water near Mukojima, with two or three others like myself, in a 'cherry-viewing boat.' I confess that I was seeing everything through my Westernized blue eyes, and even cursing Japan for degenerating into a meaningless and foolish imitation of the West. But then, seeing the calmly-settled deep blue of this River Sumida whereech we were gliding, and thinking that it was the very blue of an old Japanese color-print, my Western blue eyes suddenly changed, and I began again to look through the black eyes of a Japanese. Unlike Western blue pigment, which is often mixed with other colors to show life in action, that of the Japanese color-prints is highly homogeneous, and therefore a color as it was before any other color was mixed with it. Thus baptized by the blue of the River Sumida in the late afternoon of that spring day, I ceased at once to be a Westerner, and my mind entered slowly into the pictorial domain of Hiroshige.

"How many pictures Hiroshige drew with the River Sumida as his subject! Before my imaginative eyes, many of his pictures depicting the river in snow or under cherry blossoms, appeared as if thrown there by a magic lantern. When I thought of a particular one, 'Sumidagawa Hanazakari' or 'Cherry Blossoms by River Sumida,' this very Mukojima colored faintly but beautifully by the blooming cherry blossoms began to appear to me just like that picture by Hiroshige. I could not help exclaiming in spite of myself, 'Why, nature does imitate art' as Wilde once exclaimed,—'the Mukojima of today imitates Hiroshige's picture of olden time!'"

Recent Artistic Advance

"As we glided through the delightful sights by the river which Hiroshige loved so dearly, and painted in so many pictures, we argued, discussed and expanded on the recent artistic advance of the human mind. There is no doubt that as our minds are glad to imitate the rare and good in art whenever they see it, you will agree, I am sure, that it is not strange that my mind, when so full of Hiroshige's pictures, could not see the views before my eyes as other than the pictures of Hiroshige. It is not true that 'the Mukojima of today imitated Hiroshige's picture of olden time;' the fact is that my own poor mind was imitating Hiroshige's art. In other words Hiroshige, hitherto unknown in my mind, awakened suddenly. Or, to use another expression, my friends and I become one with the artist who was called Hiroshige—just as it is said that we are all Hamlets, whether men or women. As we were already all Hiroshiges, we were naturally moved by him and could react to his work as to our own creations. A Hiroshige hidden in our own minds found a representative artist in the real Hiroshige who was born in 1797 and died in 1858. He is, in truth, one of the best native and national artists of Japan."

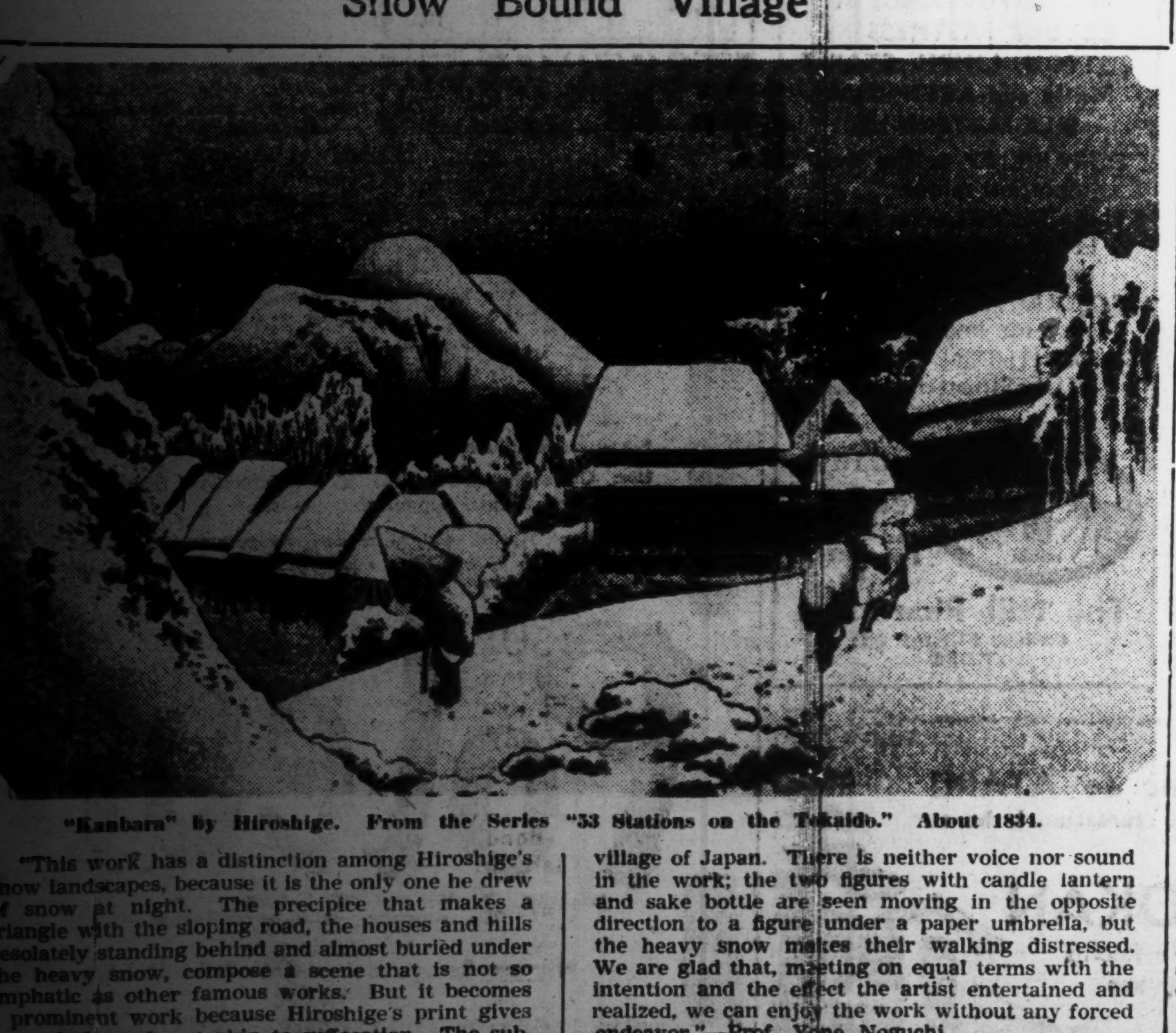
After the Snowfall



"Kameyama" by Hiroshige. From the Series "53 Stations on the Tokaido." About 1834.

"Kameyama is a noteworthy specimen of Hiroshige's snow scenes, in which the artist simplified the reality of the place even to the final point of symbolism. He drew the two large parallel lines diagonally across the canvas into which he put all the things he wished to express; the space beside the lines, of course, is not merely a blank or nothing. Now the travelers on horseback or in palanquins climb up among the pine trees toward the Kameyama Castle; the sky is limpid after the fall of snow. The time is morning since the aerial space at the lower left by the mountain is evidently colored by the reflection of the sun. As far as the eye can see, the scene is purified by the snow of last night."—Prof. Yone Noguchi.

Snow Bound Village



"Kanbara" by Hiroshige. From the Series "53 Stations on the Tokaido." About 1834.

"This work has a distinction among Hiroshige's snow landscapes, because it is the only one he drew of snow at night. The precipice that makes a triangle with the sloping road, the houses and hills desolately standing behind and almost buried under the heavy snow, compose a scene that is not so emphatic as other famous works. But it becomes a prominent work because Hiroshige's print gives one a feeling almost akin to suffocation. The subject is so common that we might find it in any village of Japan. There is neither voice nor sound in the work; the two figures with candle lantern and sake bottle are seen moving in the opposite direction to a figure under a paper umbrella, but the heavy snow makes their walking distressed. We are glad that, meeting on equal terms with the intention and the effect the artist entertained and realized, we can enjoy the work without any forced endeavor."—Prof. Yone Noguchi.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 "National Resolution," by Masaji Ando, President of Taihoku Imperial University; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Music: Chamber Music, "Sonata for Violin and Piano in F Major" (Mozart); Piano solo, "Sonata in C Minor" (Mozart).
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Decomposition of Food"; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Monologue, "The Wind," by Tomiko Noda.
11:00 National School 5th Class Hour: Drama, "Kusanagi no Tsurugi," by Hitoshi Nakamura and others.

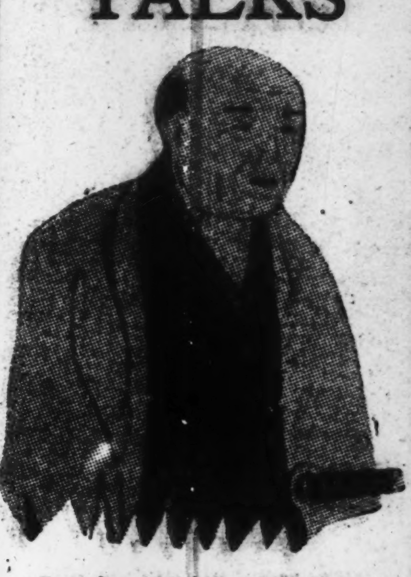
— Afternoon —

12:30 Xylophone Solo, by Shigeo Shimizu. Music Accompaniment by Watanabe Chamber Music Band; Miyata Harmonica Band.
1:00 "The Greater East Asia War and Industrial Services" Lecture Meeting, Relayed from the Hibiya Public Hall. "Industry and Victories," by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography, "Wool Industry of Australia" by Masaji Kiyokawa.
2:20 Talk by Surgeon Lt.-Gen. Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, relayed from Hibiya Public Hall.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour.
5:50 Announcing the Day's Program.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Story Telling, "Oin, The Son of Nagamasa Yamada," by Teikyo Ichiryusai.
6:25 6th Day Sumo Tournament, Relayed from the Kokugikan Bowl, Ryogoku (Phonofilm).
6:35 Talk, "Isolated Chungking," by Satoyuki Ishihama.
8:00 Radio Drama: "The Dream Flight" (Awarded Radio Prize), by Yoshio Kosugi, Yo Shiomi and others; Koto, Shamisen and Shakuhachi Music.
9:00 News; Vocal solo, by Haruko Miyashita. Violin Solo, by Satoyasu Mune. Takagi Trio Band.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

SAGE NINOMIYA TALKS



Sontoku Ninomiya 1787-1856

There is only one true way under the sun. Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism are nothing but names of the entrances through which one passes on to the true way. Of the last named religion, there are various sects such as Tendai, Shingon, Hokke and Zen, but these are but the names of byways leading to the entrance.

Doctrines and sects by whatever names they may be called are like dyers who are called by different names according to the different dyes they employ. When one dissolves a dark blue dye in water, and dyes white cloth with the solution, he is called a dark blue dyer, and when another dyes the same material with a purple dye, he is known as a purple dyer. In both cases the water used is the same.

A purple dyer would proudly say his purple dye possesses such virtues that all cloth dyed with it will turn purple. A dark blue dyer would declare with equal pride that the virture of his dye is vast and boundless and that anything that is put into a crock containing it will come out dark blue.

A person who has come under the influence of a sect, which adores dark blue, would think that there is nothing truer than dark blue, while another following the doctrine of the sect of purple believes that purple is the best thing in the world.

All such persons are those who linger in the so-called three states of existence unable to emerge out of it. Now when the solution colored dark blue or purple is cast over the ground, the dye goes off and the solution returns to its original state of pure water.

Similarly, in the case of Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism, there are various doctrines too numerous to be counted, but all these are only the names of entrances to the great way. Entrances there are many, but, through whatever entrance one may enter, the place he will ultimately arrive at is one, and one only—namely, the true way.

It is an illusion to consider that there are different ways, and any doctrine that teaches this is a heresy. In illustration of what I have said, let us consider an ascent of Mount Fuji. Led by different guides, people may go up the mountain starting from Yoshida, or from Subashiri, or from Suyama. Nevertheless the spot they finally reach is the top. Any way which is not like this cannot be called the true and great way.

A doctrine which teaches this will lead one to the true way, but any doctrine which does not and which takes him into valueless sideways is a false one.

There are not a few people in this world, who desire to pursue the true way, but being deceived by false doctrines follow such bypaths, or choose a wrong way by allowing themselves to be misled by illusion. We should be on our guard.

The Great Way is Like Water

The great way is like water. It refreshes and enlivens all things and never remains inactive. But when this precious great way is written in books, no longer does it refresh and enliven all things, but becomes useless. By way of illustration, it may be compared to ice. Originally ice is water, but it does not refresh and enliven, and performs no function of water. Likewise commentaries and notes on books are comparable to icicles hanging down from blocks of ice. In that they do not refresh and enliven, they are no better than ice.

In order to make such ice-like books useful to society, one must melt the ice and restore it into original water by the warmth in his heart. One who has no warmth in his heart to melt the ice, but thinks the ice, as it is, renders the same service as water, is extremely foolish. It is for this reason that though there are so many men well versed in Shintoism, Confucianism or Buddhism, few of them are of any good to society.

You should ponder deeply over this subject. My teaching lays particular importance on practice. What is taught in scriptures and canons is like the abb. It is useless unless it is interwoven with the weft. Likewise the abb of teachings as expounded in scriptures and canons becomes useful only when it is interwoven with the weft of daily practice. Not much argument is necessary to prove that such teachings benefit nobody unless accompanied by practice.

Round The Co-Prosperity Sphere

Malaya

When the Japanese Forces landed on the Malay Peninsula, it is said that the crocodiles in the rivers rejoiced.

Before the war the British soldiers used to practise their marksmanship on the crocodiles. It is probable that the British soldiers wanted the skins of the crocodiles they killed, for crocodile hide fetches a great price.

The Japanese soldiers, however, do not waste their ammunition, and so do not indulge in crocodile hunting.

Dr. Croc, therefore, has breathed a sigh of relief, and continues to bask in peace on the muddy banks of the Malayan rivers.

Sumatra

Sumatra is noted for its red ants. Huge ant-hills may be seen here and there in the countryside and in the jungles.

If one of these red ants is picked up it will emit a peculiar clicking noise. The Japanese soldiers, therefore, have given the nickname of Mr. Clicker, or Pachi-pachi kun in Japanese, to the red ant of Sumatra.

These red ants are formidable creatures, for they have been known to attack and bring down even that mammoth of the tropical jungle, the elephant.

The elephant is fond of mischief, and when it finds an ant-hill, it steps on it. The angry ants rush out and attack the elephant in their thousands, but their bites have no effect on the tough hide of the elephant.

Finally, however, the ants enter the elephant's ears.

Even the elephant cannot stand this. Maddened by the pain in its ears, the elephant runs amok in the jungle.

In the end it rushes headlong against the stoutest tree it can find and commits suicide by bashing in its own skull.

New Guinea

The island of New Guinea is a veritable paradise for birds. The ptarmigan, a bird with a huge beak, is known to increase the length of its beak every year, and is called by the natives the year-bird.

The famed bird-of-paradise has its home in New Guinea. The parakeet, also found here, is a great favorite with the Japanese soldiers, for it is a clever imitator of words.

It is reported that the parakeets learnt Japanese words faster than the natives after the landing of the Japanese troops.

It is not uncommon to hear the birds flitting about the trees squawking out, "Banzai!"

New Britain Island

In Rabaul, New Britain Island, the natives gave a gigantic welcome to the Japanese soldiers, and are continuing to regard them as their gods. It is the custom of the natives to dance when they are happy, and also when they are sad. They celebrate everything by dancing.

There was great rejoicing among the soldiers when they heard of the fall of Singapore and of the Netherlands East Indies.

The natives learnt the news too, and insisted on performing the whole cauterie of their dances to celebrate the occasion. The town became a turmoil of dancing natives, performing to the accompaniment of a great beating of drums.

The soldiers looked on with smiles on their faces, and clapped their hands at some of the more skilful dances.

Peace had come to the island.

Philippines

The Japanese soldiers in the Bataan Campaign had not seen a barber for months and their hair and beards had grown rather long.

One of the soldiers discovered that a certain Filipino, who had become very friendly with him, possessed a hair-clipper, and had his hair cropped by his native friend.

His comrades soon found this out, and there was a rush of soldiers to the Filipino's cottage. Presently all the soldiers in that section heard of the good news, and from morn till night a regular stream of soldiers could be seen going in and out of the Filipino's cottage.

The soldiers decided that the impromptu barber should be rewarded, and so after consultation among themselves they raised the hair-cutting price to 20 sen, and nailed up a notice outside the cottage, reading: "Hair-dressing Saloon, 20 sen per person."

Thus was the first military Hair Dressing Saloon established in the Bataan area.

Burma

A crack unit of the Imperial Forces operating on the Burmese front once had to cross a river. After great trouble the sappers cut down enough bamboo to construct a bridge over the river.

The soldiers began to rush over the bridge, for no time could be lost. Meanwhile, a few elephants, which had been domesticated and which were used by one of the troops for transport purposes, were standing near, watching their beloved masters go over the bridge to the other side.

It had been decided that they should be left behind; for no bridge strong enough to bear their weight could be constructed in the short space of time available.

But the elephants evidently thought otherwise; or perhaps they did not want to be left behind, for suddenly, without any warning, they rushed to the bridge and began to go over too.

The flimsy bridge swayed dangerously, and finally collapsed under their weight.

"Drat it!" said the sappers with a rueful grin "now we'll have to do it all over again. We certainly did not expect the elephants would try to follow us"

Origins of Japanese Floral Art

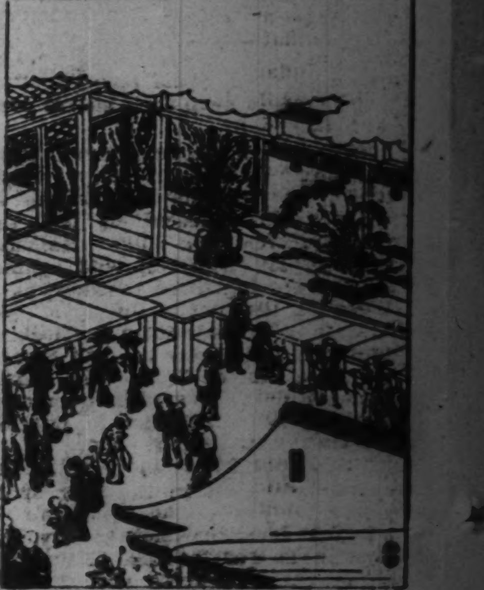
Ginkakuji or "Silver Pavilion," as it is popularly known, is a famous temple in Kyoto, and the birthplace of flower arrangement. "Cha-no-yu" or tea ceremony also originated here.

Becoming tired of mundane affairs and having abdicated his seat in the government to his son, the Ashikaga Shogun retired and built a villa which included a beautiful garden and a three-storied temple, the ceiling of which he ordered to be plated with silver. Thus it came to be known as the Ginkakuji or the "Silver Pavilion."

The Shogun had a few attendants who looked after the tea ceremony and flower arrangement for him. Among them, the one who was best versed in the art of flower arrangement was So-ami. He was also famous for his talent in the art of gardening.

Besides So-ami, Ritsu-ami and Mon-ami were both famous in the floral art during this period.

After So-ami came Ikenobo, the priest of a temple called Rokkakudo in Kyoto, who later so distinguished himself as priest and master of flower arrangement that he became the founder of the priesthood at Rokkakudo and the school of floral art, both bearing his name. The Ikenobo School has existed for more than four hundred years and is proud of having the longest tradition and also the largest number of students throughout the country.



Among the masters of the Ikenobo School the one who especially excelled in the floral art was Ikenobo Senko, who flourished in the 17th century. For the first time in the history of art he is said to have arranged cherry blossoms in a vase so beautifully and so attractively that ever since the style has been called "Senko's Single Color Arrangement of Cherry Flowers." A sketch of it is still extant, and to this day the style has been kept up by his followers as one of his great secrets.

The coronation of the successive Emperors, to which the military and civil officers of the State and envoys and ambassadors from foreign countries are invited, is held at the Shishinden Palace in Kyoto. This palace has a very interesting connection with the history of Japanese floral art.

During the 17th century Emperor Gomizunowo took great interest in the art and mastered it himself. Because of this, a great many courtiers, nobles and high officials gathered together at court, and the art of flower arrangement became very fashionable among them. A hall had been provided in the court for the tea ceremony, to which all the masters of tea ceremony were invited, and an exhibition of flower arrangement was held to the delight of all the cultured people. The Emperor's own art was exhibited in the court while that of high officials or of the masters among the commoners was shown in the house which had been temporarily built for that purpose in the garden before the palace. Such exhibitions of flower arrangements were held frequently during the 18th and 19th centuries but that the Emperor himself should appear as an exemplar of the art and show his own productions to the public is quite rare. That the palace which is the center of political affairs should thus be opened for floral art is unique in the annals of the Empire.

In the Periodicals

Asiana; Vol. 2, No. 12, May, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Asiana Publishing House, Shanghai. Price $2; 50 sen in Japan and Chosen. Illustrated. The magazine offers a clear picture of the news items and the up-to-date events in China, Japan, Manchoukuo, Hongkong, Thailand, French Indo-China, India, Malaya, Burma, Dutch East Indies, and Australia. Under the title of "The War," the development of the War of Greater East Asia is summarized in a readable way and deserves attention of the reader.

INFLATION IN SOUTH STATED IMPOSSIBLE

Hamada Opines Excess Commodity Exports Counter-Balanced by Invisible Imports

FINANCE IN GOOD CONDITION

Price-Fixing Employed by Many Countries Not Suitable for East Indies

Although it has generally been believed that war economy is attended by the danger of inflation, it is premature to conclude that this will come true in the southern regions, is the opinion of Tsuneichi Hamada, a noted economic commentator, expressed in an article in the Diamond. Mr. Hamada states that the economic structure of these areas has been constructed so as to prevent any inflationary trend, pointing out that the excess of commodity exports of southern countries is offset by invisible imports.

"The war economy is apt to cause inflation," asserts Mr. Hamada, "in case war supplies are put out in large quantities or a significant sum of money is released to boost the production of munitions. The wartime finance, however, is understood to be of a different aspect in the southwestern Pacific countries where the munitions industry has made no remarkable development. They are the principal producing countries of raw rubber and tin, but the bulk of these national defense materials are shipped abroad. If southern countries intend to expand their armaments, they will be forced to depend on foreign war supplies and for this reason the national defense campaigns will be apt to cause deflation instead of inflation.

No Inflation in N.E.I.

"The erstwhile Netherlands East Indies, for example, imported aircraft from the United States last year as a measure to prepare against the possible outbreak of war in the Pacific, but there was no sign of inflation even in a slight degree before the onset of the War of Greater East Asia. The circulation of currency in the East Indies was estimated at 196,505,000 guilders in March, 1937, 207,067,000 guilders in March, 1938, 198,707,000 guilders in March, 1939 and 210,806,000 guilders in March, 1940. Although the circulation curve continued to rise, a state of inflation did not confront the former Dutch colony. The well-balanced condition as a whole between excess of merchandise exports and invisible imports is the most important reason for this tendency, as shown in the following table: (1,000 guilders)

	Export excess	Invisible imports
1935	172,000	149,000
1936	253,000	167,000
1937	454,000	209,000
1938	174,000	274,000
1939	272,000	241,000

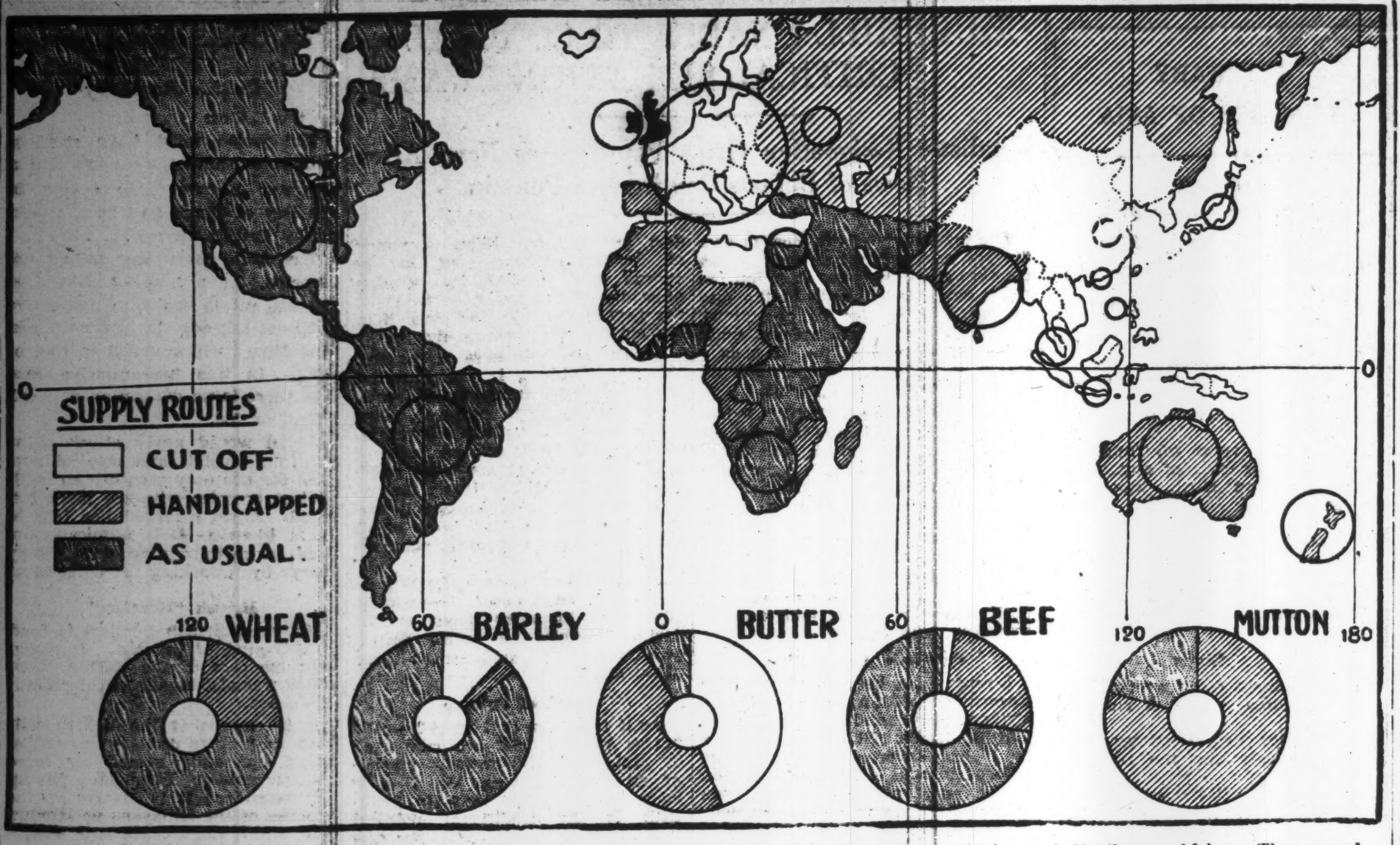
"At any rate the southern economy is so arranged as to prevent inflation from confronting southern countries, especially the East Indies. The currency system of N.E.I. was also based on a deflationary policy for the benefit of the mother country. Another feature of the southern economy is the fact that these countries consist of three economic circles, native, Chinese residents and foreigners. Money which the Japanese will release in the south to buy commodities such as oil, rubber and tin will partly flow into the pockets of original inhabitants and partly to brokers, but mostly to Chinese merchants. Almost all labor wages to be paid by the Japanese firms will be absorbed by original inhabitants.

Conditions Favorable

"Although money is in a favorable condition at present, what steps should be taken if there appears a sign of inflation in the southern areas? This is one of the most important problems on which the attention of Japanese economic observers is now being focussed. There are three anti-inflation measures, namely (1) the restriction of over issues of currency, (2) the smooth supply of commodities which are to back convertible notes and (3) the collection of money released. There will be no difference in the fundamental policy against inflation between southern countries and other civilized countries, but some of the three measures mentioned above will effectively be applied in the south, but others less effectively.

"It is not easy, however, to minimize the release of currencies including the Japanese Army scrip, because rubber, quinine and other vital natural materials must be bought by all means. In such a case, the price-fixing which many civilized countries employ to prevent inflation will not be effective in the southern regions for reasons peculiar to these areas. It is also less easy to carry out the low price policy there than in Japan.

"Measures to absorb the surplus purchasing power include the encouragement of savings, sale of bonds, higher tax rates and raising of monopoly goods. These steps, however, are not favorable from the administrative point of view. An anti-inflation measure should be taken after taking into consideration the fact that the greater part of floating purchasing power is accumulated among Chinese residents. As the most suitable measure for this purpose I propose the adoption of the lottery system, because the speculative spirit of Chinese residents as well as of the original inhabitants is remarkably strong."



Due to successive defeats of the British Army and Navy Forces in European as well as East Asiatic fronts, Britain is now on its way to economic downfall. German and Italian victories on the Continent and in the Atlantic have stopped the supply to England of daily necessities from occupied Europe and partially blocked the shipment from other European countries and Northwest Africa. The spread of the war to the Pacific and the consequent defeats have added to the economic difficulties of England, as shown in this map. Especially is acute shortage developing in butter and mutton, indispensable food for English people.

ORDINANCE PASSED TO AID WAR ECONOMY

New Ruling for Renovation of Enterprises Gives Authority To Ministries

With the object of operating industrial facilities at a 100 per cent capacity thereby to further the national war economy, the ordinance relating to the Renovation of Enterprises was issued Wednesday under Article 16 of the National General Mobilization Law and will be put into effect today. The new ruling, however, will be invoked only when designated industrialists are reluctant to observe the new economic structure program.

The ordinance will be applied not only to small and medium-size manufacturers and traders but to the larger businessmen as well as public or semi-governmental economic bodies such as commercial and industrial guilds, cooperative societies, Housing Corporation, Industrial Equipment Corporation, Key Commodities Management Corporation and People's Rehabilitation Bank.

Hitherto the programs for the readjustment of various industries had been mapped out by the Ministries concerned and then put into action by non-governmental economic organizations under the guidance of prefectural governors concerned. Ministries had, however, no authority compulsory for carrying out the readjustment programs and this lack of legal backings had been apt to handicap the early accomplishment of the new economic structure which is considered to be prerequisite to the expansion of industrial productive capacity. The newly-promulgated Ordinance relating to the Renovation of Enterprises is designed to eliminate these inconveniences, but the Government is expected to make efforts to minimize the application of the ruling.

Trump Card Ordinance

The ordinance which is generally called "a trump card" consists of negative and positive measures.

1. Negative orders: (Article 3) Ministers concerned are invested with authority to restrict or prohibit the disposal, use and movement of industrial facilities as well as rights held by designated manufacturers and traders; (Article 4) Ministers concerned are invested with authority to restrict or prohibit the sale of all businesses of designated firms and operation of their facilities.

2. Positive orders: (Article 5) Ministers concerned will be able to order the transfer by sale or renting of industrial facilities and rights held by designated companies and juridical persons; (Article 19) Ministers concerned will be able to order enterprisers and juridical persons to absorb designated firms; (Article 11) Ministers concerned will be able to order enterprisers to invest their facilities to designated firms; (Article 22) Ministers concerned will be able to prohibit the operation of facilities of designated firms; and (Article 23) Losses which may be incurred owing to Article 22 will be compensated by the Government under Article 27 of the National General Mobilization Law.

Milk Demand Rises

Cattle in the eastern part of Manchoukuo are used for cultivation, whereas in the Western Mongol banner district they are reared for obtaining milk. It should be observed that Manchoukuoans and Chinese generally do not relish milk very much. Milk was formerly consumed only by the Mongols, but in recent years the demand for this product has increased owing to the increase of the Japanese population in Manchoukuo. As a result Japanese-managed dairy farms have sprung up in various parts of South Manchoukuo.

Transportation Firms Enjoy Good Business—Profits Nearly Triple in Six Year Interval

The transportation industry of Japan, both on land and in the sea, under the wartime conditions during the past five years from 1936 to 1941 has seen a real Golden Age with the total amount of profits of the 15 representative land and sea transportation companies jumping from ¥32,700,000 in the year 1936 to ¥82,500,000 in the year 1941, owing to huge increases in the volume of cargo handled by them, according to the investigations made by the Diamond, a widely circulated trade journal, as witness the following table of profits:

	Amount of Profits (in unit of million Yen)	Percentage of Profits as against capital	Rate of Dividends
First half of 1936	32.7	1.59%	0.50%
Latter half of 1936	36.1	1.74%	0.50%
First half of 1937	42.6	1.96%	0.65%
Latter half of 1937	47.3	2.12%	0.58%
First half of 1938	43.3	1.75%	0.67%
Latter half of 1938	47.3	1.81%	0.70%
First half of 1939	54.4	2.00%	0.72%
Latter half of 1939	67.5	2.33%	0.76%
First half of 1940	67.3	2.26%	0.77%
Latter half of 1940	74.5	2.33%	0.71%
First half of 1941	82.5	2.40%	0.79%

Although in the year 1938, the percentage of profits of the transportation industry of Japan both on land and sea somewhat declined on account of increases in the capitalization, the percentage of profits increased by leaps and bounds in subsequent years, owing to great increases in the volume of cargo handled and also due to increases in the shipping and transportation rates.

Railway Profits Low

The percentage of profits of railway companies is necessarily low, owing to the great cost in the construction of railroads, at the commencement of their business, and many of them have to be supported by Government bounties, and in many cases the railway companies have had to run side business, such as electric lights and power supply, bus service and department stores.

Under these conditions, the Sino-Japanese conflict broke out, and the business of the electric train companies increased by leaps and bounds. On account of the control on consumption of gasoline which went into effect in May, 1938, taxi passengers went to private electric trains, thereby greatly increasing the passengers of private electric train companies, and together with the increase, their side business, including electric lights, power supply and department stores began to thrive. Even after the enforcement of consumption of electric power in February of 1940, the control of consumption of electric power by electric train companies was limited only to 20 per cent or 25 per cent which was duly met by decreasing the number of cars running, the decrease in the consumption of electric lights in the cars, which had the effect of increasing the profits of the electric train companies per car. And while the bus business which was run by them as their side lines became unprofitable with the replacement of gasoline by charcoal as fuel, the principal transportation business flourished, and its profits continued to augment.

In the year 1941 the transportation capacity reached a saturation point, and the land transportation business assumed a downward tendency, but the percentage of profits of the transportation industry as a whole still continued an upward trend, as is shown in the aforementioned table.

The sea transportation began to thrive even before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and in July, 1937, the shipping rate was raised twice as much, and in August of the same year the shipping companies organized a federation of shipping companies and fixed standard shipping and charter rates.

Reflecting the sound business policy of both land and sea transportation companies and in view of the large depreciation funds required by them due to the large amount of capital tied up in rolling-stock and ships, the rate of dividends during the past five years has shown little fluctuations, the rate of dividends remaining stationary at 58 per cent in the year 1941, the same as in 1936, though there were narrow fluctuations in the rate.

TAIWAN SUGAR PLANTS TO EXPAND SOUTHWARD

Plantations to Be Used for Rice Growing in Conformity With National Policy

With the merger now completed of the Showa Seito and the Teikoku Seito sugar companies into the Dai-Nippon Sugar Company a concrete program has been mapped out to discontinue the operation of their minor mills in Taiwan during the course of next year in order to start activities in Hainan Island.

The program includes the rationalization of their operations in Taiwan in parallel with the Japanese occupation of the two sugar producing regions of Java and the Philippines.

As a result of negotiations with the Government-General of Taiwan and other competent authorities, it has been decided that some of the sugar plantations in Taiwan shall hereafter be used for rice fields in conformity with the authorities' rice-crop boosting policy, and that the company shall be allowed to extend its sugar plantations in the southern areas by way of compensation. Thus it is expected that the company will thereby ensure an annual production of 7,000,000 bales of sugar cane.

This rationalization of sugar industries in Taiwan will serve to solve the long outstanding problem of rice and sugar production in the island.

MARGINAL INCREASE SHOWN IN LOCAL BONDS INTEREST

Industrial Bank Survey Reveals Only Slight Drop for April in Leading Shares

The average interest yield of 54 leading bonds and debentures during April remained unchanged, although a marginal increase marked the interest yields of local bonds and corporation debentures, a survey by the Industrial Bank of Japan has revealed.

On the other hand, the average April interest yield of 67 principal shares in April stood at 5.33 per cent, representing a drop of 0.06 per cent as compared with the March index, according to the bank survey.

Details follow:

April Interest Yields of Leading Bonds*

	April 1942	March 1942	April 1941
	(In percentages)		
Government bonds	3.789	3.798	4.830
Local bonds	4.209	4.208	4.208
Industrial bank debentures	4.216	4.216	4.207
Other bank debentures	4.298	4.298	4.289
Corporat'n debentures	4.370	4.369	4.400
Average yield	4.178	4.178	4.187

*Average of 54 leading bonds and debentures.

April Interest Yields of Leading Shares*

	April 1942	March 1942	March 1941
	(In Yen)		
Ave. paid-up amount	46.57	48.89	48.44
Ave. market quotat'ns	82.07	86.81	83.39
Dividend rate (In %)	9.30	3.29	9.51
Interest yield (In %)	5.33	5.39	5.65
Indices**	74	75	78

*Average of 67 leading shares.

**Based on July 1, 1914.

PRODUCTION OF TEA IN SOUTH AREA HUGE

Problem to Deal With Surplus Now Confronting Nations in Greater East Asia

The problem to deal with surplus tea produced in the countries of the southern areas is now confronting the nations concerned. It is due, however, to the complete stoppage of export to Europe. The regions now brought under the influence of Japan accounts for 56 per cent of the world production, says an economical memo in the Chugai Shogyo.

The memo in substance runs as follows:

"The varieties of tea may be classified into three, viz., Chinese species, Assamese brand and an intermediate species.

"The Chinese species is produced in the temperate zone along latitude 25° N. but can be kept in a comparatively cold climate. Grown mostly in Japan, Taiwan and China, this species is made into green tea, oolong tea and black tea. The Assamese and the intermediate species come from comparatively tall plants that grow in the tropics, such as India, Ceylon, western Java, Sumatra, Timor, part of Indo-China, Philippines and in the neighborhood of Davao. These two species are most suitable for making black tea.

Experiments Made

"The species of tea grown in Java has been improved after a series of experimental plantings conducted by the Netherlands Government. About two-thirds of the local production belongs to the Assamese species.

"In the East Indies the tea plantations are cultivated on a large-scale and the yields in this district are intended for black tea. In Japan Proper, Taiwan and China the quality of the tea differs from year to year.

"The total production in the regions now brought under the influence of Japan amounts to 56 per cent of the world production of tea. Below is given a table showing the average annual production and total consumption in each of these area from 1935 to 1941 (in 1,000 lbs.):

Production

East Japan	7
East Indies	179
Indo-China	33
Philippines	5
China	900
Total	1,124

Consumption

Japan	46
East Indies	17
Indo-China	3
China	850
Other areas	2
Total	918

"It will be seen that Greater East Asia has a balance available for export elsewhere to the extent of approximately 206,000 pounds. The products in Japan and China are invariably intended for use by the peoples of Greater East Asia and those produced in the East Indies and Indo-China were formerly exported to the Anglo-Saxon countries and Germany. Due, however, to the complete stoppage of export from these areas to Europe since 1940, it has been impossible to export the products from the southern regions to Germany. How to deal with the surplus production is a problem confronting the nations concerned."

Almite Body Organized

The Japan Almite Industrial Association has been formally organized, reports the Nippon Kogyo. This association will be made up of eligible enterprisers connected with almite producing factories located in the prefectures of Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi and Hyogo. The chairmanship will be assumed by Hiroshi Kanda, managing director of the Electro-Chemical Industries under the Riken interests, adds the paper.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AIRED

Imports From South Will Prove Strong Weapon for Japan in Blockade of Enemy

In the course of a round-table conference recently held at the instance of the Chugai Shogyo, a financial daily, for discussing problems concerning the economic structure in the Greater East Asia, Captain Ayakoto Okazaki, of the Equipment Bureau of the Navy Office, and Takeo Haraguchi, chief of the Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, expressed their ideas in the following terms, quotes the daily.

Warning the nation against hasty optimism as to the importation of requirements from the South, Captain Okazaki stressed the stern reality of trade relations between Japan and the Southern areas. His speech in brief follows:

"The Imperial Navy and Army are united in their efforts to develop the natural resources in the South. The major items of the natural resources include petroleum products, tin, copper ore, lead ore, bauxite, nickel ore, sulphur, rubber, copra, Manila hemp, rice, corn, quinine, etc. Some of these products have already been brought to Japan in fair quantities, and I may reasonably anticipate a gradual increase in the volume of their importation. Yet it is gross injustice to expect too much from the southern sources or to predict a noticeable alleviation of the authorities' control of national consumption.

Patience Required

"Once Japan is amply supplied with these products, she will be able to wield a new and efficient weapon against the Allies in the form of a blockade of the enemy in the products peculiar to the South Seas. But it is advisable to study the economic relations that will develop between our country and the native tribes with reference to the strategy of our hostile operations. So I think it necessary to consider a temporary expedient on the one hand and a permanent schedule on the other. In view, however, of the characteristically impatient traits of the Japanese, I wish to warn against any hasty agitation in this connection. The Government as well as the people would do well to deal with such affairs from a broad point of view.

"Inasmuch as the Japanese Empire forms the pivot of economic structure in Greater East Asia and as Manchoukuo and the National Government of China are already demonstrating their full cooperation with Japan for the creation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the only problem left outstanding in this connection is the ways and means to win over the Southern tribes to gire sympathetic support to the realization of this noble undertaking."

Haraguchi Speaks

Mr. Haraguchi commented on the desirable adjustment of exchange rates and interchange of commodities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

His remarks in substance follow:

"In parallel with the growing establishment of Greater East Asia, I notice a marked increase in the value of the Japanese yen. At the same time, I seem to suspect an increase in the burden placed upon the Japanese nation.

"The only remedy available for the proper adjustment of currency throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere may be found in the smooth interchange of commodities among the countries concerned. As for Germany, it has come to our knowledge that she is exerting herself for the systematic interchange of commodities over the vast areas she has occupied. It must be remembered, however, that the question of ship bottoms is of vital importance for the successful realization of such a policy in Greater East Asia.

"Another question arises as to the clearance of international exchange. Under our military administration, war notes are still circulated. This is due to the limited volume of shipments from the southern areas. Yet I anticipate a natural unraveling of all affairs among the countries concerned in proportion to the expansion of overseas trade.

"Viewed in this light, it behoves our administrative authorities in the Japanese occupied areas to follow the wisest course possible for maintaining the value of the Japanese yen, thereby enabling all the peoples in these areas to use it whenever buying any and all commodities throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Paint Industry Expanding

Despite a growing demand for paint due to building activities and other developments, Manchoukuo has hitherto been almost entirely dependent upon imports for the supply of this line of goods. Since the Manchuria incident, however, the paint industry has gradually expanded and improved. In December, 1934 the Manchurian Paint Company amalgamated the Harbin Paint Company in order to meet swiftly increasing demands for paint. At present there are in Manchoukuo only three paint factories, namely, the Dairen and Harbin factories of the Manchurian Paint Company and the Mukden factory of the Nippon Paint Company. These three factories supply about 70 per cent of the total requirements in paint of Manchoukuo.

Bill Clearings

May 14
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	212,562	150,435
Balance	53,326	18,100

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.6	+ .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	86.7	− .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.0	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

BEAR TREND BREAKS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Selective Buying Sentiment Appears on Market on News of German Offensive

The commencement of the German "spring offensive" against the Soviet Union broke the steady tendency on a bear side which had been prevalent for several days and a selective buying sentiment again pervaded the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday. The undertone of the bourse issue was also noticeably firm in the short-term section.

The tendency of spinning, shipping, and fishery industrials, generally speaking, were cheerful in the long-term market. Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, for example, stepped up ¥0.70, Nisshin Spinning ¥0.90, Kureha Spinning ¥0.80, Yamato Spinning $0.60, Tokyo Rayon ¥1.40, N.Y.K. ¥1.70, its new ¥1.90, O.S.K. ¥0.60, its new ¥0.50, Nichiro Fishery ¥1.30 and Japan Fishery Industry, new, ¥0.60.

In concert with the upward swing of shippings, shipbuilding and other heavy industrials also moved upward. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding rose ¥1.00, Uraga Dock ¥1.30, Hakodate Dock $1.10, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.10 and Ishihara Industry ¥1.80. A buying movement on a scale down caused a remarkable rise in sugar wares.

Afternoon closing quotations of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.60, N.Y.K. ¥100.90, its new ¥86.70, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥98.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		June	July
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.7	d .4	64.8	65.6
Do. new (25)	37.1	d .1	....	37.0
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	154.0	d .3	152.5	153.0
Do. new (25)	98.1	u .7	98.1	98.7
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.8	u .4	....	89.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	43.8	u1.4	43.0	43.2
Toyo Rayon. new (50)	73.4	u .7	72.4	72.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	101.9	u1.7	102.1	102.1
Do. new (37½)	87.5	u1.4	88.3	88.2
O. S. K. (50)	93.7	u .5	93.9	93.0
Do. new (37½)	93.1	u .5	93.5	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.5	....	....	82.6
Do. new (25)	53.6	u .3	....	54.0
Uraga Dock (50)	97.0	u .6	97.6	98.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	108.4	u .6	80.6	81.3
Hitachi Works (50)	74.0	d .3	....	75.1
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	71.0	d .1	....	71.1
Japan Nickel	49.4	u .1	....	50.0
Japan Soda	37.6	u .5	38.2	38.4
Japan Automobile Ind	....	....	74.1	74.8
Japan Carbon	....	u1.4	....	89.4
Japan Fat (50)	68.2	u .2	....	67.9
Japan Piston Ring	79.9	u1.1	80.5	79.8
Ikegai Heavy Industry	....	u .3	67.4	68.2
Mitsubishi Machinery	130.5	u1.3	....	131.0
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	62.8	u1.2	63.0	64.2

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	132.5	132.7	132.5	132.6
N. Y. K., old	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9
N. Y. K., new	86.8	78.0	86.6	86.7
Kanegafuchi Spin.	154.0	154.2	154.0	....
Do. new	98.1	98.4	98.0	98.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.4	90.4	90.2	90.3
Osaka Stock. new.	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.3
Japan Steel Tube.	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6
Japan Oil	76.9	76.9	76.9	77.0
S. M. Railway	71.4	....	....	71.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.5
Hitachi Works	74.1	74.3	74.3	74.3
Japan Mining	....	59.7	59.7	59.7
Manchuria Ind	57.9	59.9	59.8	59.9

Bright Prospects for Aluminum

Aluminum manufacturing in Manchoukuo holds out bright prospects. Raw materials for the manufacture of aluminum, particularly alumina shale, have been found in fairly large quantities at Fuchow, Yentai, Chinehou, Penhsihu and in other districts. There are two aluminum companies in Manchoukuo. One of them is the Japan-Manchoukuo Aluminum Company, which was established in October, 1933 with a capital of ¥10,000,000 of which ¥7,500,000 was paid up in 1937. The other is the Manchuria Light Metal Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1936. It is capitalized at ¥25,000,000, of which ¥6,250,000 was paid-up in 1937.

ECONOMIC PLANS STUDIED FOR SOUTHERN TRADERS

Memorial Submitted Regarding Overseas Dealers Forced to Change Vocations

The South Economic Conference has been studying measures to modify the organization of overseas traders in the southern areas and plans to utilize the services of those forced to shift their vocations or to quit their trades in consequence of the present emergency. The program was drawn up by the directors on May 13. Simultaneously it was decided to submit on Thursday a memorial to the authorities concerned, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

The memorial embodies the following items:

(1) That those forced to shift their vocations or to quit their trades and the defunct overseas traders, shall be entrusted with duties related to the collection and distribution of commodities as well as to overseas trade in the southern areas under the control of our expeditionary forces.

(2) That these persons shall have preferential rights to start overseas trade with the creation of an organ, to be realized at the earliest possible date, to facilitate overseas trade between Japan and the southern areas.

(3) That these persons shall participate in the interchange of commodities among the countries lying within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(4) That these persons shall be allowed to extend their business in the collection and distribution of commodities in the southern areas.

(5) That these persons shall extend their overseas trade outside the southern areas.

(6) That an employment agency shall be created in the office of the conference association for the benefit of those forced to shift their vocation or to quit their trades and the defunct overseas traders who wish to carry on activities in the southern areas.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1942

Spring Comes to Kerch

The German spring offensive has apparently started in earnest. Reports tell of the brilliant German victory in the Kerch Peninsula region, which is described as being only a preparation for even greater operations soon to come.

The significance of the present campaign can be gathered from the fact that 24 German mechanized divisions, supported by 2,000 planes, have started to advance along a 200 mile front from Dniepropetrovsk to Kerch. The still muddy character of the country indicates that the really important moves have not yet been made. The German observers themselves are saying that this latest victory, brilliant as it is, is only a forerunner of much greater campaigns yet to come.

The consternation of the Allies at this demonstration of still formidable German power is easy enough to see. Churchill in his latest speech revealed his desperation when he stated that if the Germans use poison gas against the Russians, Britain would not hesitate to use gas against the Germans and that in fact the British were already prepared with poison gas equipment. Inasmuch as the Germans never had any intention of using gas against the Russians, and inasmuch as in view of the German victory there is no need of resorting to such strenuous measures, Churchill's statement can only be taken as an indication that the Allies in their desperation are themselves about to resort to this most inhumane and cowardly form of warfare.

The consternation of the Allies must be particularly great in view of the hope that they had held that Soviet Russia would save them from their hopeless impotency by knocking out the German military machine during the past winter. Throughout the winter, the Allies had assiduously proclaimed that Germany was finished, that Russia had repeated her performance of 1812 and that Hitler was being forced to follow in the footsteps of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.

But the victory at Kerch has demonstrated most conclusively that history does not always repeat itself. Far from suffering from a rout during the winter, the German army has emerged from the winter stronger than ever before. As Fuehrer Hitler pointed out in his Reichstag speech of April 26, the past winter turned out to be the coldest in 140 years. Whereas the coldest temperature during Napoleon's retreat was 25 degrees below zero, last winter the German army withstood temperatures which at times reached 42 degrees below zero.

Despite these conditions, whereas Napoleon's army straggled out of Russia in disorder, the German army merely contracted and consolidated its position well within Russian territory. Whereas after the Russian winter, Napoleon's Grand Army disappeared, the German army emerged from the Russian winter rested, re-organized, replenished, and stronger than ever. The German army not only repulsed all Russian counter-offensives during the winter, but has now come forth with the spring to launch an unprecedentedly great offensive. Against such an army, what power is there that can prevail!

Britain and America, unable to fight their own battles successfully and counting on Russia to pull them out of their predicament, have reasons indeed to sweat in consternation over the latest news from Kerch.

Sumatra's New Position

Information lately coming in from the southern area regarding its industrial and other outlooks is at once illuminating and encouraging. Among those who recently came back from that direction mention must be made of Mr. Shigemasa Sunada, supreme advisor to the Japanese Army in Malaya, and Colonel Watanabe, chief of the military administration of the same Army, who both have recently made a tour in Sumatra. What they have to say about conditions and prospects in the south, and especially in Sumatra, is deserving of full attention. From the accounts they give of the southern island one may draw a good picture of the part it is to bear in the forthcoming structure of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia.

Upon his visit to Sumatra Mr. Sunada was most impressed by its agricultural resources. Their list includes rubber, tobacco, coconuts, tea, quinine, assortments of vegetables. These natural products, he says, may be developed almost to any extent. The most wonderful, in his opinion, was an excellent variety of leaf tobacco grown in the area around Medang.

In rubber the island in recent years surpassed Malaya in point of output and quality. This progress in rubber cultivation owes to scientific research conducted on the estates. Further improvement is thought possible under proper direction and management. Of the mineral resources in the island little had been known except for petroleum. But now it seems that rich reserves of coal, bauxite, sulphur and others have been brought to light in the northern part of the island. Mr. Sunada takes a very rosy view of the future of metallurgical work in Sumatra.

This hopeful outlook is in large measure based on the rich potential resources of water power found in the island. Such abundant supply of water power is expected from Lake Toba where a large dam had been constructed before the coming of Japanese troops and equipment virtually completed except for the installation of generators. All this equipment fell into Japanese hands when they advanced to take possession of that part of Sumatra. When the machinery is installed as planned, the power output there is thought sufficient to electrify the whole island and supply adequate power for any sort of light industrial development in the island, not barring the manufacture of aluminum from bauxite which is said to be in occurrence there almost in inexhaustible quantities.

The area around Lake Toba is thought well suited for breeding sheep. If the variety of sheep now bred there proves successful, Mr. Sunada thinks that the island in process of time will be able to supply the great bulk of the wool needed in East Asia. Rice is grown as in Japan, but owing to a shortage of labor any substantial increase of output in the near future is not thought possible. However, Colonel Watanabe found in the island a surplus of rice amounting to 40,000 tons.

"The condition of peace in Sumatra," said Colonel Watanabe, "is perfectly satisfactory. The financial groundwork has already been completed. The country is on the march to steady revival. We are at present collecting data regarding the political and economic conditions in the country. Next year we expect to embark on constructive programs on a permanent basis.

"Whereas Malaya is a well developed country," Mr. Sunada is quoted as saying, "Sumatra is only still an undeveloped country. The country has lingered in such a backward condition only because there is not enough man-power in the island to attend to its development in a proper way."

It is evident that Sumatra, and no doubt other islands of the East Indies, in their relations to the industrial structure of Japan, will occupy a position far different from what they did in relations to Dutch industries. The Dutch industries, because of their limited range and because largely based on agriculture, found little occasion to turn to good account some of the natural resources occurring in the islands. The undeveloped resources in Sumatra and neighboring islands must become factors of considerable importance within the Co-Prosperity Structure of East Asia. Their early development will be one of the first questions to be taken up for the direction and management of Japanese industrialists, engineers and capital. The possibilities of Sumatra as an industrial factor still remain unmeasured.

The Geology of India

The Gondwana system is the most important and interesting set of beds in India. Outside the Peninsula, for example in Assam, coal is found chiefly in the Eocene, but in the Peninsula all the principal coal-seams lie in the Lower Gondwana series. The Gondwana beds occur in strips which are let into the foundation of older rock by faults. These strips, which may be continuous or broken, show a close connection with the lines of existing rivers, and probably by their comparative softness determined the courses which the rivers took. There is, for example, a series of Gondwana patches along the Damodar and a more continuous strip roughly parallel to the Mahanadi. These two strips unite into a broad triangular area traversed by the Son. Another strip is associated with the Godavari.

The Gondwana system consists chiefly of sandstones, shales and clays, with seams of coal in the lower division. For the most part the deposits are entirely of terrestrial origin, but in Cutch and at several places along the Coromandel coast marine beds are interstratified toward the top. The fossils found in these marine bands are of Upper Jurassic age. In general, however, plants are the predominant fossils, with reptiles, crustacea and fresh-water fish locally.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

POEMS

By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

Beyond the Verge of Time

Our dreams and longings cover deeper dreams
And longings in the silence far away.
All things on earth, sweet winds and shining clouds,
Waters and stars and the lone moods of men,
Are cool green echoes of the voice that sings
Beyond the verge of Time. Between two cries of aught,
Of aught on earth, wakes the eternal fire
Wherein the destiny of heaven is wrought,
For what is heaven but the earth grown full,
And God but man unshadowed and afar?

Steps

Each moment when we feel alone
In this great world of rush and riot
Is as a jewelled stepping-stone
Which leads into the House of Quiet.
Within it dwell the ancient seers
Beyond unreal griefs and cares,
Beyond unreal smiles and tears,
Beyond the need of chant and prayers.

Fire

Kindle your glimmering lamp in the infinite space, O Love!
Let the dark shadows dance in the burning depths of mine eyes.
I am athirst for one glimpse of your beautiful face, O Love!
Veiled in the mystical silence of stars and the purple of skies.

Thrill me with radiant rapture, O Love! of your ravishing flute,
Folding my silence in song, and my sorrow in silver eclipse,
Shaping my heart into flower, and the flower of my heart into fruit
Meet for your orchards of light, and touch of your luminous lips.

Cast in the shadowy deeps of my being, your love, like a spark,
Fan it to magical flame, till my dead heart burst into fire.
Swing like a censer, my dream of devotion, O Love! through the dark;
Turn into tumults of incense my richly-pulsating desire!

Imagery

He has fashioned the stars and moons to the music
Of innermost-flowering joy and desire.

He has tried his own love for himself through the ages
By flooding his limbs with unquenchable fire
Of creation that dances and bubbles and flutters
In peacocks, in seas, and the hearts of the birds,
Behind the rich silence of red-running sunsets
And cool-colored sundawns he utters his words.

He is finding for ever his infinite fullness
In blossoming buds and the withering flowers.
He shapes through the heart of the world his Ideal
So white in the midst of the many-hued hours,
He weaves a fine trammel of marvelous colors
Around and about him in utter delight.
Till straight through the darkness his laughter comes lambent,
Birdlike from a cage in a freedom of flight.

A Vision

By Ts'ao Chih

In the Nine Provinces there is not room enough:
I want to soar high among the clouds,
And, far beyond the Eight Limits of the compass,
Cast my gaze across the unmeasured void.
I will wear as my gown the red mists of sunrise,
And as my skirt the white fringes of the clouds:
My canopy—the dim lustre of Space:
My chariot—six dragons mounting heavenward:
And before the light of Time has shifted a pace
Suddenly stand upon the World's blue rim.
The doors of Heaven swing open,
The double gates shine with a red light.
I roam and linger in the palace of Wen-ch'ang,
I climb up to the hall of T'ai-wei.
The Lord God lies at his western lattice:
And the lesser Spirits are together in the eastern gallery.
They wash me in a bath of rain-bow-spray
And gird me with a belt of jasper and rubies.
I wander at my ease gathering divine herbs:
I bend down and touch the scented flowers.
Wang-tzu gives me drugs of long-life
And Hsien-men hands me strange potions.
By the partaking of food I evade the rites of Death:
My span is extended to the enjoyment of life everlasting.

The Hustler

A census enumerator, in Washington, approached a lounging Negro dandy. He asked and learned the man's name, age, place of residence; then inquired, "What's your business?"

The answer came superciliously. "I owns a hand laundry, I does."

"Where is it located?"

"Dar she comes now."

CHURCHILL UNABLE TO CONCEAL CRITICAL SITUATION IN ASIA

Fatalistic Resignation Grips Populace as News After News of Defeats Continue to Pour in

The magnitude of the current conflict is not understood well if we merely give fleeting attention to day-to-day developments of the war in the vast theater of operations. We need to take into account what is happening behind the lines as a result of daily ups and downs on various fronts in the Pacific.

In his radio speech British Prime Minister Churchill admitted the seriousness of the British war front, and ended his talk with a message which was especially striking. In cryptic phrases, to which Mr. Churchill is accustomed, he said with an air of gloom and pessimism: "You deserve a good cheer. But, be it good cheer or be it bad cheer, it will make no difference to us. We shall drive on to the end, and do our duty, win or die."

Fatalistic Resignation

I repeat the head of the British Government with a tone of complete abandon and fatalistic resignation, told his people: "Be it good cheer or be it bad cheer, it will make no difference to us. We shall drive on to the end, and do our duty, win or die." Like a man who is completely down and tired, Mr. Churchill made this unusually disheartening talk which utterly failed to reveal a spark of fighting spirit peculiar to this bulldog-faced British Prime Minister.

Judging from the tenor of Mr. Churchill's speech, we have come to the logical conclusion that the British people, from Mr. Churchill down, keep on fighting because of their patriotic obligations to their mother country rather than with an unflinching will to win the final victory of this drawn-out and all-out war.

Such popular attitude is graphically reflected in current post-war talk in the British capital, especially in and around London's No. 10 Downing Street.

Castles in the Air

Human nature is strange. Whenever a man feels that he will be down and out, he tends to think either of his good old days or of a pleasurable castle in the air which helps to drive him on despite all his fatigue and pessimism. Four members of the British war Cabinet publicly implied that they belong to this category of men.

In important public speeches, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labor and National Service, Captain Oliver Lyttleton, Production Minister, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord of the Privy Seal, and Anthony Eden, Secretary of Foreign Affairs sang in the chorus to the effect that a plan must be laid down now to make the new world a better place than the old one for them to live in.

All the key ministers of the British war Cabinet, it was reported, were agreed on fundamental issues. According to their post-war plans there must be no unemployment; international trade and exchange of goods between nations must reach the highest possible level; the resources of the world must be reorganized to give the peoples of all nations an ever increasing standard of living.

According to George Darling, a B-B-C industrial observer—incidentally what he talks about is not darling at all—the entire British war Cabinet is united behind these peace aims.

Signs of Fatigue

As if to tell us that what he calls "these peace aims" are supported by important Government officials of all denominations, Mr. Darling went on to explain that Mr. Churchill is the traditional political leader; Mr. Eden represents the new school of democratic conservatism; Attlee is the political labor leader; Mr. Bevin represents the trade union movement; Mr. Lyttleton is a businessman or a capitalist; Mr. Anderson is an outstanding civil servant; and Sir Stafford is a socialist with a very individualistic outlook.

To any sane mind who is free from war psychosis and defeatism it seems that what Mr. Darling tries to put across is exactly this: All these key ministers of the British war Cabinet, and war leaders representing all possible classes and creeds in Britain, feel compelled to talk about post-war reconstruction in order to divert the attention of the British people in general who are tired of the war from the gloomy aspect of the present hostilities to a rosy picture of a post-war world.

Mr. Churchill faithfully translated this dark and hopeless attitude of the entire British people into his cryptic phrases when he made the afore-mentioned speech to his people. "You deserve a good cheer. But be it good cheer or be it bad cheer, it will make no difference to us."

In other words, British war leaders, including Prime Minister Churchill, are convinced that their country is heading for a crushing defeat that will end in the complete collapse of the British Empire. (K.N.)

SECRETS OF RENOWNED MASTER OF SWORDSMANSHIP REVEALED

One of the greatest masters in swordsmanship during the feudal days was Tsukahara Bokuden. His far-famed name brought him pupils in his art from every part of the Empire, and no one dared face him in a fencing match or duel.

On a certain day, the famous master had occasion to cross Lake Biwa on a ferry boat crowded with passengers from the surrounding districts, all of whom were merchants with the exception of a young samurai.

After the boat had got under way nothing happened to break the buzz of desultory conversation till one of the merchants accidentally trod upon the end of the young samurai's sword. The youth, who regarded his fellow-passengers with supreme contempt as belonging to a despised class, became greatly enraged, poured out the vials of his wrath upon the offender and demanded reparation for his daring to insult a samurai by treading on his sword. So great an offense, the youth declared, could only be atoned for by the life of the wretch.

Poor Man Apologizes

The man fell upon his knees in terror before the samurai and pleaded for pardon. The offense was purely accidental, he entreated, owing to the crowded condition of the boat, the other passengers joining in and interceding for the poor man. The samurai refused to be appeased and laid his hand on the hilt of his sword.

Bokuden who had been looking on in silence, could no longer refrain from coming forward.

"It was, as you well know, only an accident on the part of the merchant," Bokuden said quietly. "He had no intention either of insult or discourtesy in happening to stumble against your sword. It would be only ungentlemanly on your part not to forgive him, especially since he has been so profuse in his apologies."

Would not Listen

But the youth would listen to no reason and only became more furious in his attitude, and said that if Bokuden did not stop meddling he would have a duel on his hands, since the latter also was a samurai, and guilty of taking the part of a merchant.

Bokuden replied calmly that if necessary he was ready to defend his honor, but proposed that the contest should be postponed until landing, as it would be very inconvenient to fight on a crowded ferry boat, and certainly would seriously discommode the passengers. The youth acquiesced and at once began to make preparation by shortening his hakama, or divided skirt.

Meanwhile he kept on using most insolent language and declaring that the school of swordsmanship to which he belonged was known as the "Invincible" (Mutekiryu) and condescended to inquire what school Bokuden hailed from. The great master quietly replied that he was from the school they call "Winning without Hands" (Mutekaehi-ryu). The young samurai took the remark as but one more insult to be avenged and declared that he would wait no longer, but would have the ferryman land them on the nearest shore.

Bokuden Unperturbed

The boat was just then in the middle of the lake and the only land in sight was a small island; and to this uninhabited place the samurai ordered the boatman to proceed. The passengers were in terror as to what might happen, but Bokuden was apparently cool and unperturbed.

As soon as the bow of the boat grounded on the sand the youth leaped ashore and proceeded to get ready for the demolition of his antagonist. As he called out to Bokuden to follow him in haste, the great fencing master simply picked up a pole and pushed the boat off the bank into deep water, at the same time, commanding the boatman to set to their oars and proceed upon their way, which they at once did.

Bloodless Victory

For a moment the mad youth on the shore could not believe his eyes; but when he realized that he had been defeated without hands, his feelings can be better imagined than described. He hurled his denunciations after the departing crew, but they fell harmlessly on the unoffending air. As the noise of the imprecations died away in the distance Bokuden remarked to those about him. "I am not such a fool as to meet swords with a scapegrace like that. The sword is a fine weapon; it is the soul of a samurai, but its best victories are won without laying a hand on it."

The passengers were loud in their admiration of one who could turn what appeared certain death for some one, into a bloodless victory. His name from this time became more famous than ever, and his thousands of pupils from every part of the country adopted his principles, and began to regard the best triumphs those won without actual fighting, a spirit truly in accord with bushido, the soul of Japan.

Secret Societies

China is world famous for its numerous Secret Societies, or Tongs, as they are sometimes called. Those of Hunan Province were especially known, and feared.

To know the full inside details of any secret society is next to impossible. The Secret Societies of China reached their zenith of influence roughly, at the close of the Ching Dynasty, and were mainly instigated by those who had grievances against the rulers of the nation at that time. Most outstanding of these organizations were the Hung Pang and Ching Pang, or Red and Blue Cliques. The Ching Pang Society was organized by those who made their livelihoods on the rivers, lakes and waterways of the country, and the Ching Pang by those who were worked on the land.

READERS IN COUNCIL

British Barbarity

To the Editor:

The world must have received with astonishment the news that a Japanese hospital ship sailing in the Bay of Timor had been attacked by British aircraft.

The Asahi Maru was sailing unescorted, for a hospital ship does not set out to sea with aggressive purposes but only to transport men who have been wounded in line of duty. In this humanitarian mission there is no distinction between friend or foe.

Japan would never attack ships carrying invalids and medical supplies for she only uses her strength against enemies who are more her equal. Japan expected her foes to think likewise—it is despicable indeed to cover oneself with paltry glory by attacking a defenseless ship.

British "Heroism"

However, British heroism is fond of this kind of prowess. It began with the case of the Harbin Maru which was also assailed in the south China Sea.

It is clear that the British will have nothing to do with our battleships, our fully armed air force and our armies. When they put up any resistance it is always at the expense of the Malayans or Hindus. The brave Englishmen are always found comfortably drinking whiskey and smoking cigarettes behind the lines. When the human shield of those whom they consider their slaves is destroyed, then the brave Englishmen come forth to surrender, unless they have had time to escape.

Doubtless this is a gesture unequalled in the whole world.

Singapore, the impregnable fortress of Asia and a trench which England used during a century of oppression, took us 60 days to overpower. It took us 60 days because it was necessary to cut off the city's supply routes and because we were not fighting the Britishers there. Had they put up a resistance there would have been no necessity for fighting.

The battle was against the natives of the island who offered fair opposition. The British merely furnished armaments, distributed rations and gave an example of healthy appetites.

Later on we did come into contact with the British, when the generals appeared to surrender the city. They did not know how to defend their powerful fortress.

Unjustifiable

The Asahi Maru was confidently sailing along the Bay of Timor as she bore the conventional mark of identification: a "small" flag of the Red Cross painted on either side, measuring fully six meters each. There was no other Japanese ship within a radius of two miles. Moreover, our Government had duly notified Great Britain of the location of the steamer and of her markings. Everything was done according to the principles of the international treaty approved at the League of Nations and still in operation, principles that England never fails to invoke whenever convenient, and which she unscrupulously breaks when there is no risk involved to herself.

The Japanese notification that a hospital ship was sailing near Timor is a challenge to the British navy. They send their aircraft. The eager eyes of the pilots mistake the flag of the Red Cross for the Japanese ensign. They fancy that the medicinal flasks are grenades; the smoke emanating from the ship's kitchen smells like poison gas to them; the bandages seem like chains of iron that will serve to oppress enemy prisoners.

The enemy has been spotted. Heaven help the victim! Planes surround the ship. Five bombs burst a short distance from the vessel. Needless to say, the aim of the British is infallible and the bombs fall and explode a hundred meters from their target.

Then, immediately, comes flight, before the crew of the blind, lame and agonized come out to defend themselves.

Upon return to their home base the heroic fighters are cheered for their deed and decorated with medals for distinguished service.

This is what is known as the British exploit in the war of the Pacific. Who cares if Singapore has fallen!

TATSUO HIYEDA
Shanghai, China

(This letter regarding the British attack on the Asahi Maru, hospital ship of the Japanese Army, has reached us after some delay but is published here because his observations are pertinent and of public interest.—Ed.)

Chinese Salutation

Two relatives, one of whom was very precipitate and the other very deliberate, met one day on the road. The latter made a bow down to the ground and said,

—I am deeply indebted to you; I have put you to trouble at the New Year; I have put you to trouble at the Feast of Lanterns; I have put you to trouble at the Dragon Festival. I have put you to trouble at the Mid-Autumn Festival; I have put you to trouble at Chrysanthemum Fete; for all of which I have made no return; besides there are many other occasions which, I am ashamed to say, I cannot remember.

When he had finished this long tirade, he got up, to find that his relative had disappeared. Asking when his honorable relative had left, a bystander replied,

—Oh, he went after the Feast of Lanterns, about six months back.

True Enough

"Rastus, give me a sentence with the word 'amphibious'"

"Yassum, 'Mos fish stories am fibious."

FILIPINOS COOPERATE WITH JAPANESE ARMY

Teachers, Artists, Industrial Technicians Sent to Islands

By Professor Naburo Yoshida

Corregidor which the American Government and the U.S. War Department had vaunted as impregnable has at last fallen—fallen only after five months of fighting.

We do not underestimate the bravery of the American and Filipino troops who defended this fort, for we realize that deep inside they must have known that there was no chance of victory and only kept on fighting out of loyalty to discipline and military obedience.

The distance between the Philippines and Japan is scarcely eight days, while 25 days separate the Islands from America. Nothing, therefore, could have justified the plundering of, or the advance, upon, the Philippines by the United States; she had no commercial interests to defend, no traditions to uphold, nor did she need a colonial outlet for her population. To the Americans, the Philippines represented merely a recreation center, a show of wealth acquired.

On the contrary, to Japan it would have meant new territory to take care of her overpopulation and the furtherance of relations already existing due to their undeniable racial similarity. Thousands of Japanese were already there tilling the soil and aiding in the development of the archipelago.

Came to Plunder

America, without taking these facts into consideration, merely went ahead and took possession of these islands. She did not even try to ensure her domination on a permanent basis. She just went about oppressing the natives, compelling them to submit through fear. But the ancient and wise saying: "Nihil violentum durabile est" (Nothing violent can last), held true. Hatred filled the hearts of the victims and they welcomed Japan when she arrived on the scene with the banner of "Asia for the Asiatics."

With the definite ousting of American rule from the Philippines, a brilliant era for the Islands has begun. In the first place, the people born in these regions will enjoy the privileges of a free nation. They will be entitled to participate in the national wealth and their rights will be unconditionally restored, providing they fulfill their duties.

Japanese Protection

The Japanese Army is now there to protect the Islands. The natives of the Philippines are a courageous and wide-awake people who have inherited their civilization and culture from Spain. The Spanish people sowed the seeds of culture, began the development of the islands' natural resources and made the natives conscious of their economical possibilities. However, all this was destroyed and wasted when American pioneering started. For this reason, the greater part of her population have lived without being conscious of their latent power and without attaining the high degree of solidarity indispensable to the enjoyment of full independence.

Our first duty is to revive their sense of dignity and support them in their ardent desire for sovereignty. Japan had sent her armed forces to fight the invader but she has also dispatched teachers, priests, artists and industrial technicians to arouse their noble sentiments and urge them to commercial productivity. In other words, bearing in mind that the Philippines should belong to the Filipinos, Japan is doing her best to ensure the smooth development of the country.

Appreciate Help

By now the sons of the Philippines have realized Japan's true motives and are fully appreciative of her efforts. They are most willing to cooperate in order to free their land from American influence.

Though the enemy departs leaving clouds of smoke over the cities where they practised the "scorched earth" policy, leaving behind only destruction, death and bitter recollections, the Filipinos can at last breathe freely, like one who has been freed from the Bastion. Philippine flags, and the Japanese flags fly side by side all over the Islands today symbolizing the unity of the two countries blended into an ideal of friendship, cooperation and work. Together we have attained victory and together we look with serenity into the future.

Boners

The chief occupation of the inhabitants of ancient Tyre was dying.

• • •

The Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea are connected by the Sewage Canal.

• • •

Vesuvius is a volcano. You can see the creator smoking there day and night.

• • •

Golcondas are boats on the canals of Venus. The Rialto is the business end.

• • •

The three chief races of men are sprints, hurdles and long distance.

• • •

A planet; a body of earth entirely surrounded by sky.

• • •

A grasshopper has two pairs of wings, anterior and bacterior.

• • •

The dog came bounding down the lane, emitting whelps at every bound.

• • •

The cow furnishes milk. A calf is a young cow who furnishes jelly.

• • •

The cuckoo lays other birds' eggs in its own nest and viva voce.

• • •

The pineapple is the chief product of the pine tree.